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(145)

## PROTECTING THE WICKET. THE LEICESTERSHIRE PROPOSALS OUTLINED.

The committee of the Leicestershire County Cricket Club has submitted for consideration and opinion the following suggestion to the executives of all first and second class counties:—

"That an alteration in the rules of cricket giving power and authority to protect the whole of the wicket during the twenty-four hours previous to the beginning of a match, would be in the interest of the game itself, of the cricket public and of the county cricket clubs. The protection is suggested for use only in the twenty-four hours previous to the start of the match, not at any time after that.

"The M.C.C. recently ruled that it is not advisable in the best interests of cricket to cover the whole wicket during the progress of a match. The committee of the L.C.C.C. respectfully and cordially approves this ruling, and this scheme recognises that point.

"Supposing a County match starts at 12 o'clock on Saturday, the covering could only be applied on Friday at 12 o'clock noon, and would be finally removed just before noon on Saturday in time to permit of the rolling and marking of the wicket. The advantage of this limitation of time to 24 hours would be that it would not produce hard or standardised wickets, because if there was rain on the Thursday or Friday morning, the covering could only be applied on Friday at noon. The protection from Friday noon to Saturday noon would not produce a hard wicket, it merely guards the wicket from any further rain falling between noon on Friday to noon on Saturday, and thus make play possible at the appointed time at noon on Saturday, when the covering would be finally removed and the vagaries of our climate would be given full play for the rest of the match. In this way there would be assured during the course of matches all variations of wickets.

"It might at first thought be suggested that this gives an advantage to the side winning the toss, but that advantage exists under the present system where a side bats first on a hard true wicket, or on winning the toss it jams its opponents in on a treacherous wicket.

"If the protection of covering the wicket 24 hours before the start of a match was allowed the wicket would not stand the same chance of being so badly cut up by those who bat on it first. Thus the other side when they batted would not be placed at such a disadvantage as prevails under the present system.

### THE QUESTION OF LUCK.

"In cricket the luck of the toss should not be considered from a single instance, but from a whole season. It is generally recognised that in a whole season the luck of tossing comes out with fairly even results for all parties.

"The suggested protection of the wicket and additional area to ensure bowlers foothold would benefit the interests of the game by tending to do away with vexatious delays which now occur. The sun may be shining with blue sky overhead on Saturday, but owing to heavy rain during Friday night or early on Saturday morning no play may be possible until four or five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, or not at all, to the intense disappointment of the cricket public and players. The heavy loss in gate receipts in consequence is obvious.

"The struggle which so many county cricket clubs have in regard to finance would, we submit, be mitigated by the suggested protection. This reference to the financial interest of the clubs is no mercenary one; an increased and more assured revenue means that the clubs will be more efficiently worked and controlled to the advantage alike of the game itself, the cricket public, the players, and the county cricket clubs.

"In conjunction with the interests of the county clubs, the interests of the cricket public, we respectfully submit, should be most seriously considered. In regard to this suggested innovation. The popularity of cricket from the public standpoint is unquestionably affected by some of the irritating delays which now take place. If some of these were removed there would be a greatly induced interest both to membership and popular support.

"During the twenty-four hours preceding the start of the match the head groundsman would have entire freedom of action in regard to the use of the covering, i.e., he could remove it and replace it in accordance with climatic conditions and his judgment. His honour in regard to the right use of the cover has in past times always been trusted; he could be equally trusted in regard to the protective covering.

"The advantage of completely protecting the wicket for the twenty-four hours previous to the start of the match would act in two ways: (1) It would make play possible at the official starting time. (2) In matches starting on Saturday the protection given to the wicket on the Friday night would render the ground more capable of absorbing quickly any further rain which fell during the progress of the match on Monday or Tuesday. Thus delays on those days would be minimised.

"Would your committee kindly consider this proposal and be good enough to let us know: (1) If they would favourably entertain the proposal? (2) Whether they would support the L.C.C.C. in placing the matter before the M.C.C. for their consideration.

"The Advisory County Cricket Committee were to meet at Lord's on October 25th.

If the trade unions had invested in their industries the money recently spent on strike pay, political levies, and international meetings the worker would be a long way on the road to the control of industry to-day.—Lord Eustace Percy.

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A comprehensive official publication on the subject is being issued. It contains, for twenty typical South African towns, specific data about climate, environment, amenities; housing, cost of living, servants; and generally such information as will enable enquirers to judge urban residential conditions in the Union of South Africa. Explanatory publications on farming are also available.

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### CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR  
HENRY GOLLAN).]

#### CHINESE DETECTIVE CHARGED WITH MURDER

#### PRISONER FOUND "NOT GUILTY."

The Chinese detective charged with the murder of a laundryman named Lai Kwan, pleaded "not guilty" yesterday morning.

Mr. J. B. H. Nihill prosecuted and Mr. F. C. Jenkin defended.

Mr. Nihill pointed out that according to the man's own story, the only one available as regards the commencement of the disturbance, he demonstrated with a man who was committing a nuisance and a struggle ensued. The deceased came on the scene, and the two men ran away. The detective chased them, and drawing his revolver, fired, hitting Lai Kwan in the back. At the Bay View Police Station prisoner made a statement, and was placed under arrest. Subsequently he escaped but was found hiding in a nullah. From this behaviour they could infer that prisoner realised he had acted inadvisably and had exceeded his duty.

Dr. E. P. Minett, Government Bacteriologist, who conducted a post mortem examination on the body of the deceased the day after the shooting, gave evidence of the injuries. The bullet passed between two ribs and traversed the right lobe of the lung. The hole in front of the lung was larger than that at the back. The direction of the bullet was slightly upwards.

Mr. Jenkin: From the point of entry of the bullet can you say whether deceased was in an upright position when he was shot?

Dr. Minett: No, but there was nothing to indicate that he was not.

Inspector Wilson, who had instructed the prisoner in the use of a revolver, said that the prisoner was a very poor shot. He had just got his pass as a second-class shot.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jenkin witness said that in his opinion if the prisoner aimed at and hit, a moving target it would be a "duke".

The prosecutions other witness were Dr. Cliffe, Medical Officer of the Victoria Hospital, who said that when examined by him on October 2nd, prisoner was in a state of mental agitation; the master of the Kwang Lee Laundry, who was with the deceased when he went up the hill-side and who saw him shot, and who stated that the prisoner attempted to run away when the man was shot but was induced by him to go to the police station; Inspector Field, to whom prisoner made his report; and other laundry employees who heard shots fired.

In the afternoon, evidence was given by Police Inspector Field as to the rocky nature of the ground where the shooting occurred.

Ip Wan, a Chinese constable at Bay View Police Station, gave evidence as to the prisoner making his statement at the Police Station and said that at the time, his clothes were badly torn, and it appeared that he had been in a fight.

#### STRUGGLE UNDER A TREE

Mr. Nihill suggested that prisoner was coming down the hill when he noticed a man under a tree, and he went up to him to see what he was doing. Suddenly this man turned on him and struck him a blow in the eye. In the struggle he fell, but regaining his feet he began to blow his whistle, and saw two other people coming for him, one with a bamboo, and the other with a stone in his hand. He drew his revolver and fired a shot into the air, whereupon the men dispersed. He ran after them with his revolver in his hand, and tripping it, went off, the bullet hitting Lai Kwan in the back. He went straight to Bay View Station and reported the matter, but was upset and confused when in the station.

Mr. Nihill suggested that prisoner was angry at the time and had shot the man deliberately. There was provocation, and he would suggest that the man's control was upset to a great extent. How far could they believe prisoner's statement that the whole affair was an accident? Police work was very dangerous, no doubt, and men with cool heads were required.

Mr. Jenkin, addressing the jury, said that the only evidence that the Crown could put forward was that supplied by the prisoner himself. Unfortunately, two potential witnesses had disappeared. If he were convicted it would be entirely upon his own statements. It had been suggested that prisoner running down a hill had fired deliberately at another running man and had hit him.

#### CORROBORATION OF PRISONER'S STORY.

The evidence of Dr. Minett was that the transit of the bullet was such that it must have been fired at a low angle, and, as a matter of fact, the path at the point where the bullet was fired was the most level place on the hillside.

There was ample corroboration of prisoner's statement. Prisoner was 20 yards behind the man he shot. The blood trail began only where the gradient commenced, therefore he must have been shot previous to that—when he was on the flat. More striking corroboration could not be found. The detective was anticipating further ill-treatment from the men, and the use of the revolver was quite justified. The possibility of a man hitting his mark under such circumstances was very remote. It would call for the highest marksmanship.

Then there was the question of trying to get away. Why did he not try when he had a better opportunity—immediately after the shooting. Naturally when he was arrested he got the "wind up."

The jury retired at two minutes to five, and returned at 5.15, but it was found that they disagreed, and they again had to retire.

Later they found the prisoner "Not Guilty."

[BEFORE THE PRISON JUDGE (MR.  
H. H. J. GOMPERTZ).]

#### MRS. DEACON'S ASSAILANTS. HEAVY SENTENCES ON THREE CHINESE.

Three Chinese were charged before Mr. Justice Gompertz, with robbing a ricksha coolie of \$1.40 and a jade bangle, and also with robbing Mrs. Deacon on October 4th.

All the prisoners admitted the offence, and declared they acted in collusion.

Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, the Crown Solicitor, who prosecuted, pointed out that there was no serious assault, on the ricksha, but in the attack on Mrs. Deacon prisoners acted quite differently. They attacked her from behind when she was walking in Broadwood Road, and one man put his hand about her mouth and tore a watch from her left wrist.

The main point in the assault was the extraordinary violence they resorted to—violence which was not at all necessary. They dragged her to the ground, kicking and striking her, and the doctor would tell them that it was only Mrs. Deacon's robust constitution that saved her from serious and life-long injury.

He would remind His Lordship of the large number of robberies from the person of late. Since the beginning of May last, there had been no fewer than 14 cases of bag snatching from European ladies, and, apart from this, there had been 19 cases which could be classified as robberies from the person. In 14 cases weapons of some description had been used, in nine women were the victims, and in three cases European ladies were attacked.

The assault on Mrs. Deacon was by far the worst. These men seemed to have been imbued with a desire to inflict grievous bodily harm.

His Lordship said he would make an example of the prisoners. On the charge of robbing the coolie each would be sent to prison for three years with hard labour, and on the charge of robbing Mrs. Deacon each would be sentenced to a further twelve years and in addition would receive twenty strokes with the "cat."

#### THE TRAFFIC IN ARMS.

#### CHINESE SENT TO PRISON.

Charged with being in possession of two automatic pistols, and 200 rounds of ammunition, an elderly Chinese named Wong Shing pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Mr. Hazlerigg pointed out that the man was arrested on the Yu Tung Pak shortly before the boat was due to leave for Hoihow, and prisoner stated that a man had given him the weapons and asked him to take them to Hoihow.

His Lordship, who first sentenced the man to three years' imprisonment with hard labour, on learning of his age (52) reduced the sentence to three years' imprisonment, without hard labour.

#### "CAT" FOR ARMED ROBBER.

#### ASSAULT ON A CHINESE WOMAN.

Kwong Shing was charged with being involved in an armed robbery at No. 19, Chung Lok Street, on October 17th.

Mr. Hazlerigg prosecuted, and said when prisoner was charged, he made a statement to the effect that he was not one of the men who carried the revolver or the dagger, but just stood outside the kitchen door while the robbery was taking place. He did not deny that he actually participated in the affair.

Prisoner was also charged with receiving some of the stolen goods. In reply to this charge prisoner said a small boy brought the goods to him. He admitted possession of the goods.

Tan Yuen Sin, a married woman, at present residing at No. 66, Temple Street, said that on October 17th, she was living at No. 19, Chung Lok Street. She intended leaving the place and had put up a "To Let" notice.

On the afternoon in question her husband was out, and she and her four year old child were the only people in the place. She admitted three men who said they wished to take over the premises. As soon as they got inside they attacked, bound and gagged her, and completely ransacked the place. One had a revolver and another a dagger. In the attack prisoner seized her by the throat, and forced her into a cubicle, where she was securely bound.

Four days afterwards she went to an identification parade at the Yaukai Police Station, and picked prisoner out amongst nine other men.

Sergeant Murphy gave evidence as to the identification parade, and a Chinese constable spoke to arresting prisoner in Shanghai Street, and also to recovering goods from a matchbox in Austin Road, where prisoner slept. Sergeant Tyler corroborated.

His Lordship sentenced prisoner to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour, and in addition, ten strokes with the "cat."

#### INDIAN WATCHMAN'S REVOLVERS.

A young Indian watchman named Juma Khan, employed at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, was charged with being in unlawful possession of two revolvers and 100 rounds of ammunition.

Sergeant Goring said he saw prisoner leaving his residence in Haiphong Road, with a bundle in his hand. His suspicions being aroused he stopped the man, and when searched a revolver was found in his trousers pocket, and the bundle contained four boxes of cartridges. Another revolver was discovered in prisoner's residence.

Prisoner's plea was that a Chinese dropped a package containing the two revolvers and ammunition, and he intended taking them to the Police.

(Continued on next column.)

### CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]  
**THE COMMANDEERING OF  
VESSELS.**

Mr. Goo Ying Feng, Chief of the Commissariat for Financial Affairs is asking the Army General Headquarters to cease commandeering vessels for military transportation, transmitting the assurance of the Ship Owners' Guild to provide facilities of communication for troops provided that proper arrangement is made in advance. The shipowners prefer service at a sacrifice to being held up without notice in order to transport troops.

#### ANOTHER DEMAND ON CANTON'S "CUSTOMS SURPLUS."

The Industrial Union in Canton, an organization of Christian land owners recently organized by the Rev. Wong Yuk Shing and other members of the local Christian community, in connection with other organizations, has resolved to ask the Inspector-General of Customs at Peking to allot the portion of the Customs surplus properly belonging to Canton for reconstruction purposes. In the Red massacre of Canton merchants on October 15th last, more than 700 buildings, involving some 2,000 shops, and others, were destroyed and nearly 8,000 officers looted or damaged, bringing a total loss of nearly \$40,000,000, according to a conservative estimate.

#### TRADE SUSPENDED AT SHUEWAN.

The city of Shuewan, on the northern terminal of the Kwangtung section of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, is still suspending trade. Its shops and business establishments have closed their doors to avoid having their foks or shop assistants pressed into military transport service by the Hunanese and Honanese soldiers. The business strike commenced early in November.

#### RIVER PATROLS.

Commander Hsu Teh of the Canton River Defense Bureau is considering the resumption of regular patrol service along the principal rivers in Kwangtung Province. Formerly gunboats were stationed in important points of the West, North, and East River for patrol purpose and emergency calls for piracy prevention. The retention of practically all gunboats at Canton has made effective patrol of the rivers impossible.

#### UNAUTHORISED REVENUE STAMPS.

Canton shops which have re-opened for business since the Red massacre of merchants on October 15th are much annoyed by rival Red officers who are printing revenue stamps for circulation among the merchants contrary to the rules of the Stamp Bureau in charge of civil officials. Some Reds are selling revenue stamps at 50 cents local currency for a dollar's worth, while the regular office is charging \$1.20.

#### FILIPINOS AS AMERICAN CITIZENS.

An Associated Press radio from Washington to the American papers published in Manila, dated November 11th, says:—The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day ruled that natives of the Philippine Islands are eligible to become American citizens regardless of whether they have been in the military service of the United States.

The Manila Times adds: The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia should not be confused with the Supreme Court of the United States, and its decision is not final. The status of Filipino eligibility to American citizenship will not be finally settled until the Supreme Court of the United States hands down a decision.

The District of Columbia decision is in conflict with recent rulings of authorities in Hawaii, who have held that Filipinos are not eligible to citizenship.

The ruling will make a change in the classification of Filipino sailors on United States Shipping Board vessels, according to R. C. Morton, Oriental Manager for the Board.

"Applicants for positions as seamen were placed in four classifications," said Mr. Morton. "Class A includes American citizens, Class B aliens holding their first papers, Class C aliens eligible for citizenship, and Class D aliens ineligible for citizenship. Filipinos were formerly in Class D but will now probably be included in one of the other classes, depending upon their actual status."

Mr. R. Packham, of the Godown Co., said the watchman had been employed by his Company for five years, and was of excellent character.

Prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour.

#### THREE YEARS FOR STEALING A LADDER.

For stealing a ladder from a shop in Aberdeen village on October 17th, a coolie was sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. Hazlerigg said that at two o'clock on the morning of October 17th, two constables, an Indian and a Chinese, were walking in a street at Aberdeen, when they saw prisoner with the ladder on his shoulder. When they challenged him he dropped the ladder and ran, but was soon caught, and it was later discovered that the ladder had been stolen from a shop in Old Main Street.

### CORRESPONDENCE. THE STAFFING OF KOWLOON HOSPITAL.

PETITION SIGNED IN KOWLOON.  
[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In view of the recent discussion which has taken place in the columns of the local Press on the subject of the Government's proposal to staff the new Kowloon Hospital with Sisters of the Maryknoll Mission, I am directed by my Committee to inform you that at a specially convened meeting, held on Monday evening, a petition was presented, signed by 610 British residents of Kowloon, in which was expressed strong opposition to the proposal, and in which my Committee was urged to prevail upon the Government to reconsider its decision.

After very serious consideration, I was instructed by my Committee to write the Government, the following being a copy of the letter which I have forwarded to-day:—

[Copy.]  
Kowloon Residents' Association,  
Kowloon,  
18th November, 1924.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,  
Hongkong.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of November 15th (No. 4010/1913) on the subject of the Government's proposal to staff the new Kowloon Hospital with Sisters of the Maryknoll Mission, I have to inform you that a special meeting of my Committee was held last evening to consider the Association's position in this matter.

At that meeting, a petition, signed by 610 British residents of Kowloon, was presented, in which it was urged that it was contrary to the public interests that a British Government Institution should be staffed from a foreign source; that the petitioners deprecated handing over the hospital work to any sectional religious Association; that such a step would prejudice the hospital in the eyes of many for whose use it is intended; and that the Kowloon Residents' Association should prevail upon the Government to withdraw its proposal to staff the hospital with Maryknoll Mission Sisters.

After very lengthy and serious consideration, my Committee decided that, in view of the receipt of the petition (among the signatories to which was a large proportion of the members of this Association), it could do no other than to request the Government to refrain from completing its arrangements with the Maryknoll Sisterhood, and to take steps for the provision of a British staff similar to that at present employed in the Government Civil Hospital.

In making this representation to the Government, my Committee is mindful of the fact that in June, 1923, the then Committee of this Association assented to the Government's proposal (subject to certain guarantees which have been adequately provided), and I am directed respectfully to point out that Committee could not then have anticipated the strong opposition and sense of grievance which have since been aroused in the minds of so many Kowloon residents. Inasmuch as this Association has consistently concerned itself with the question of hospital accommodation in Kowloon, and as the majority of my Committee thinks that it would be the reverse of good administration to render the hospital less attractive to many residents by reason of the nature of its staff, I am directed to represent the views of the petitioners to the Government and there leave the matter for the Government's reconsideration. The opinion was expressed, and supported by a majority of my Committee, that it would be unwise to take a poll of either the members of this Association or of Kowloon residents generally, as such a course would inevitably lead to a regrettable division in the ranks of the community and be inimical to the present mutual good feeling prevailing among all classes. It was felt that the least contentious method of staffing the hospital; i.e., by qualified British nurses attached to no particular religious organization, would, in all the circumstances, be the best.

At the same time, I am instructed to thank the Government for its letter of Saturday's date, in which it was stated that final action was being suspended pending consideration by the membership of this Association. My Committee keenly appreciates this attitude of the Government, reflecting, as it does, the desire to give effect to the wishes of Kowloon residents, and I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) A. MORTLEY.

(Hon. Secretary.)

Hongkong, November 18th, 1924.



## INTERPORT CRICKET.

## HONGKONG V. MALAYA.

FIRST DAY'S PLAY SLIGHTLY FAVOURS HOME SIDE.

## PEARCE'S FINE INNINGS.

The third and last of the series of Interport "Test" matches in which teams from Hongkong, Shanghai, and Malaya have been engaged, began on the Hongkong Cricket Club's ground yesterday, when Hongkong met Malaya.

Much interest centred in the match, for whereas Hongkong had beaten Shanghai, the latter had beaten Malaya, and it was certain that the latter would do their utmost to avoid a double defeat. By beating Malaya, too, the home side would carry off the Triangular Test Championship; so that people began to make their way into the stands erected for the public half an hour or so before the game was timed to start. By 10.30, at which time play commenced, there was quite a representative attendance in the stands.

The teams were composed as under: MALAYA: A. E. Holmes-Brown (Capt.), A. M. Brand, W. N. Edwards, R. T. Foster, N. Grenier, P. N. Knight, G. E. Livock, R. A. Phayre, D. F. Stiven, F. H. Thompson, and N. H. P. Whitley.

HONGKONG: H. R. B. Hancock (Capt.), A. C. I. Bowker, C. E. L. Hargreaves, H. Owen Hughes, T. E. Pearce, T. B. Powell, E. K. Quick, A. W. Ramsay, E. B. Reed, A. Stripp, and R. E. A. Webster.

Umpires: Col. T. A. Robertson and R. H. Bilke. Holmes-Brown won the toss, and elected to bat, sending in Brand and Livock to open the innings against the bowling of Bowker, at the Naval Yard end, and Hargreaves. Bowker delivered the first ball to Livock, and it went for four byes. In the same over Livock was bowled off his body before he had scored. One wicket was thus down for four runs after four minutes. Grenier was next man in, and after scoring a 3 off Hargreaves, put Bowker away to deep-square-leg for four in the next over.

After 15 minutes' play, with the total score at 18, Brand was nicely bowled by Bowker when he had made 7.

Two wickets for 18 runs. Foster was sent in, and early punished Hargreaves for sending him an atrocious full toss, by smacking it to the Chater Road boundary.

The 40 went up after half an hour's play. Reed came on to bowl in place of Hargreaves at the Law Courts end, and Owen Hughes was fielding brilliantly, and the field work of all the other members of the Hongkong side was very keen and sound.

The 50 went up at 11.30, and just afterwards Grenier turned a rising ball from Bowker cleverly to the square-leg boundary. A little later Quick relieved Bowker, and the change was immediately effective, for in his first over, the new bowler took Grenier's wicket with a good ball.

With 3 wickets down for 68 runs, Phayre came out to bat. Stripp, behind the wicket, was not displaying his usual soundness, and let byes pass him with lamentable frequency. Eighty went up on the board after play had been in progress one hour.

At 11.30 Phayre was neatly taken in the slips by Owen Hughes off Reed when he had scored 3. When Holmes-Brown went in, the Malaya were 4 wickets down for 87. The Malaya captain did not survive an over, for the third ball he received, from Reed, went off the shoulder of his bat into his wicket before he had added to the score.

Malaya were now 5 wickets down for 87. Knight was the next batsman.

## FOSTER'S STEADY PLAY.

At 11.52 Foster's patient innings came to an end, Quick bowling him with a good-length ball when he had scored 40. Edwards, reputed to be a mighty hitter on his day, followed, and the spectators settled themselves in their seats in the hope of witnessing a Jesopian display. The field spread out as Edwards prepared to take his first ball from Reed. He played it carefully, but drove the next ball to the off. Webster, however, fielded it safely, and only a single resulted.

The 100 went up at 11.58, with 6 wickets down. Bowker came on again at the Naval Yard end, and a little later Powell took the ball from Reed. Edwards' first boundary came in Powell's second over, when he hit a rather loose ball hard past the bowler. In the next over Knight made a four past the bowler off Bowker, but with the score at 128, he was just afterwards dismissed by the same bowler with a fast ball which went into his wicket—so it seemed from the Press Box—off his pads. Whitley was next man, and he did not remain at the wickets long, for Powell beat him just afterwards with an almost unplayable ball which came in fast from leg.

Eight wickets down for 141.

Stiven followed, and just afterwards Edwards played a ball from Webster, who had just come on at the Naval Yard end, into the bowler's hands, and went back to the Pavilion, having scored 14. Thompson went in last man, and after he had scored a single the innings came to an end, for Stiven was bowled by Powell with a fast ball which took the batsman's off stump.

Malaya were all out for 147 after two hours and ten minutes' play.

Hongkong had eight minutes' batting before tiffin, Webster and Quick going in first wicket to the bowling of Holmes-Brown at the Naval Yard end, and Thompson. Webster took the first ball from Holmes-Brown, and registered the opening score, a single, a few deliveries later. Just afterwards Webster knocked over a chair—luckily empty—with a hard drive to the Chater Road boundary off the same bowler.

Tiffin was taken with Hongkong's score standing at 10 for no wicket.

## THE RESUMPTION.

The bowling was changed after the resumption. Knight taking the ball from Holmes-Brown. Both batsmen played cautiously for the first few overs, and Webster was clearly beaten by two consecutive balls from Thompson which, however, passed wide of his wicket. After about ten minutes' play Webster turned a ball from Knight beautifully to the Pavilion boundary, and received deserved applause. He was by now getting his eye in, for just afterwards he drove Knight powerfully to the Chater Road boundary.

When he had scored 5, Quick put up a sifter into the hands of Holmes-Brown at mid-on from a ball by Thompson. Ramsay was the next man in, and the Kowloon player opened his scoring with a single off Knight, sending up the 30 at twenty minutes past two. In attempting a high drive off Thompson, Webster was caught by Grenier in the deep field. Just after Pearce came in next man, Ramsay made a pretty drive off Thompson to the Queen's Road boundary. He was, however, soon out l.h.w. to a ball from Knight when he had scored 7.

Three wickets had now fallen for 36. Hancock was the next batsman, and early showed a tendency to hit out, a hard drive to square-leg off Thompson being well fielded by Grenier in the deep field, and only providing a single. A little later he successfully drove the same bowler to the public stand at the Queen's Road corner in four. In the same over Pearce pulled one to the square-leg boundary.

At 2.40 Stiven went on at the Law Courts end in place of Thompson, and just afterwards Holmes-Brown took the ball from Knight at the Naval Yard end. A powerful "pull" to square-leg for 4 by Pearce off Stiven was followed immediately by another, the batsman being loudly applauded. The last ball of Stiven's over went for four byes.

Off the first ball of the next over Hancock off-drove Holmes-Brown to the boundary, but he was caught by Stiven off the Malaya captain's next delivery.

With 4 wickets down for 81, Owen Hughes went in to bat. By this time Pearce had apparently got well set, and he hit Holmes-Brown to the Queen's Road boundary. Whitley came on to bowl at the Law Courts end in place of Stiven, and bowled round the wicket. His first over produced a single from each batsman. Pearce hit what looked like a single off Holmes-Brown, but as the result of an overthrow it became a 2. Owen Hughes was beginning to hit, and drove Whitley powerfully to the Queen's Road boundary. Grenier at this point relieved Holmes-Brown at the Naval Yard end, and in his first over Owen Hughes pulled a ball nicely to the square-leg boundary, sending the 100 up at five minutes past three.

## AN UNUSUAL DISMISSAL.

At 3.10 Owen Hughes was dismissed in extraordinary fashion by Grenier with a full toss which took the batsman's middle stump. Owen Hughes, whose partnership with Pearce had put on 28 runs, had himself scored 10. Bowker was the next man in.

Pearce's 40 went up just after 3.15, and almost immediately afterwards Bowker left, clean bowled by Grenier, when he had scored a single.

Six wickets for 117. Hargreaves followed, and at 3.35 Pearce's 50 went up on the board, after he had been batting for an hour and six minutes. Hargreaves opened confidently, turning Whitley prettily to deep-square-leg for 2. Pearce's next stroke was a 4 to the Pavilion boundary off the same bowler.

Thompson went on to bowl at the Naval Yard end in place of Grenier, and Hargreaves "glanced" the newcomer to the Law Courts boundary in his first over. In the next over Pearce sent his 60 up by hitting a rising ball from Whitley for four. Thompson next got Hargreaves beautifully stumped by Livock. Seven wickets had fallen at this stage for 145 runs.

Stripp was the next batsman, and just after he arrived, Knight replaced Whitley. Malaya's first innings total was posted at 147, when Stripp played a ball from Knight through the slips for 2.

Just afterwards Pearce's innings came to a close when he was caught by Holmes-Brown at mid-off from a ball by Thompson. Pearce was loudly applauded as he returned to the pavilion. His 62 included 8 fours.

Powell was the next man in. His stay at the wicket was short, for Thompson bowled him with his first delivery, a ball which the batsman should have played forward to instead of back.

With nine wickets down for 131, Reed went in last man, and after waiting for a few overs, "broke his duck" with a single to the off from a ball from Thompson.

The innings concluded at 4.10 for 154. Reed being given out l.h.w. to Thompson, when he had scored 4.

## MALAYA BAT AGAIN.

Malaya's second innings commenced with the match in a very even condition. The visitors' first pair, Livock and Edwards, went to the wicket at 4.24, with 30 minutes left for play. The bowlers were Bowker at the Naval Yard end, and Reed.

After seven minutes' play Edwards was bowled by a beautiful ball from Bowker before he had scored. Grenier batted next, but he had only scored a single when he was caught by Hancock off a good ball from Reed. Two wickets were down at this stage for 7 runs.

Foster was next in, and shortly before time Quick took the ball from Bowker. Stumps were drawn at 5 o'clock with 2 wickets down for 20 in Malaya's second innings.

## Scores:

## MALAYA: 1st INNINGS.

G. E. Livock, b Bowker	0
G. M. Brand, b Bowker	7
N. Grenier, b Quick	26
R. T. Foster, b Quick	40
R. A. Phayre, c Owen Hughes, b Reed	3
A. E. Holmes-Brown, b Reed	0
P. N. Knight, b Bowker	24
W. N. Edwards, c and b Webster	14
N. H. P. Whitley, b Powell	4
D. F. Stiven, b Powell	1
F. H. Thompson, not out	4
Extras	24

Total 147

BOWLING ANALYSIS.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bowker	13	1	46	3
Hargreaves	5	0	24	0
Reed	11	2	27	2
Quick	7	3	10	2
Powell	4.3	1	15	2
Webster	1	1	0	1

## HONGKONG: 1st INNINGS.

R. E. A. Webster, c Grenier, b Thompson	23
E. K. Quick, c Holmes-Brown, b Thompson	5
A. W. Ramsay, l.h.w. b Knight	7
T. E. Pearce, c Holmes-Brown, b Thompson	62
H. R. B. Hancock, c Stiven, b Holmes-Brown	20
H. Owen Hughes, b Grenier	10
A. C. I. Bowker, b Grenier	1
G. E. L. Hargreaves, st. Livock, b Thompson	12
A. Stripp, not out	7
T. B. Well, b Knight	0
E. B. Reed, l.h.w. b Thompson	4
Extras	8

Total 150

BOWLING ANALYSIS.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Holmes-Brown	5	0	25	1
Thompson	15	2	37	5
Knight	12	2	28	2
Stiven	2	0	13	0
Whitley	8	0	17	0
Grenier	5	0	21	2

## MALAYA: 2nd INNINGS.

G. E. Livock, not out	11
W. N. Edwards, b Bowker	0
N. Grenier, c Hancock, b Reed	1
R. T. Foster, not out	6
Extras	2

Total (for 2 wickets) 20

Play will be resumed at 10.30 a.m. to-day.

## HOCKEY.

## CLUB "A" v. H.M.S. "DIOMEDE."

The following will represent the Club at Happy Valley to-day (Wednesday), at 5 p.m.: J. Wedlake, H. C. Macnamara, J. H. Kearn, L. R. Blacking, L. A. R. Duncan, H. H. Rose, W. H. Locke, H. G. Gardner, C. F. Lloyd, J. C. Faers, and A. Bower (capt.).

## LITTLEJOHNS REVUE CO.

## AN AUSPICIOUS DEBUT.

Seldom do patrons of a theatre give way to spontaneous applause before they have seen an act, but this happened at the Star Theatre last evening, when the curtain went up for the first time on the Littlejohns. The stage was draped with curtains which sparkled as with jewels. The claim that there were a million fine jewels and stones seemed to be justified, and so dazzling was the effect that, as the lights played on the brilliant designs which sent forth rainbow coloured flashes of fire, the spectators were quite carried away, and hand-clapping grew into a remarkable outburst of appreciation. This was sustained when the performers, a lady and gentleman, entered. They appeared to be clothed in jewels from crown to toe, and as they danced into view on jewel-studded revolving globes they made one of the most strikingly beautiful pictures that the stage has ever framed. Apart from its spectacular effect the work of the performers was clever and entertaining. The Juggling was well up to the smart setting, and nothing more expert has been seen in the theatre than the cross-juggling as the pair balanced the sparkling globes. A graceful acrobatic dance by the lady was a gem in itself. The Littlejohns provide a brilliant entertainment in every way, and should attract full houses.

## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

## NO CLUE TO SOURCE OF RABIES.

## DR. KOCH'S QUESTIONS.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon under the chairmanship of Mr. D. W. Tratman, when the following members were present: Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., the Hon. Mr. H. T. Cressy, Dr. Koch, Mr. S. W. Tao, Dr. W. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. Severn (Assistant M.O.H.), Mr. Kennedy Skipton (Secretary) and Mr. D. Davies (Assistant Secretary).

## IMPORTATION OF "FOOD, DRINK OR ICE."

A letter from the Government relative to the amendment of the Public Health and Building Ordinance, stated that the amendment to the Public Health and Building Ordinance, recommended by the Board would be introduced when a suitable opportunity occurred. In the meantime should any urgent necessity arise the Government would be prepared to take action under the Imports and Exports Ordinance of 1915.

The resolution of the Board was that the Government be respectfully requested to amend the Public Health and Building Ordinance, so as to give the Board power to make laws prohibiting the importation into the Colony of any article of food, drink or ice.

## RABIES.

Pursuant to notice, Dr. Koch asked: With reference to the case of rabies reported—has it been possible to trace the source of infection or has any idea been formed as to its origin?

The CHAIRMAN: There was nothing in the known movements of the dog in question from which any clue to the source of infection could be obtained. It seems probable that the dog was bitten by a rabid dog in the wandering phase of the disease, and it is hoped that the latter animal died without doing further damage. A certain number of suspects, among them being the dog belonging to Mr. Stark, have been examined by the Government Bacteriologist, with negative results. Eight other dogs have been sent to Kennedy Town for observation. Of these one has since died, and the results of the bacteriological examination will be notified to the Board in due course.

Dr. Koch: In addition to the "curfew" order, will the Government consider the advisability of bringing in a regulation that all dogs in seagoing or river craft should be chained or caged while such vessels are in harbour or in communication with the shore?

The CHAIRMAN: It is recognised by the Department that dogs on ships and junks, especially the latter, are a potential source of rabies infection and the suggestion will be laid before Government. But it must be clear that a regulation affecting the shipping of a port like Hongkong cannot be enacted without the fullest consideration. One difficulty will be that of distinguishing between junks plying to places outside the Colony and those plying only within our waters. It would be inhuman to condemn dogs on the latter class of craft to perpetual deprivation of exercise ashore.

Dr. Koch: Does the Government make any and if so, what profit on the sale of Antirabic vaccine?

The CHAIRMAN: The Government makes a considerable loss on the sale of antirabic vaccine.

## "SAMPLES FROM THE BAR."

Dr. Koch also asked the following question: "Has this Department, or any other Government Department, power to authorise an officer to enter any establishment licensed for the sale of intoxicating drinks to procure samples from the bar for the purpose of testing their purity? If not, will the Government consider the advisability of introducing a by-law to that effect?"

The CHAIRMAN: The necessary general powers are conferred on officers of the Board and others by Ordinance 8 of 1896, but the ground is also covered in respect of intoxicating liquors by Ordinance 9 of 1911, and by departmental arrangement these particular tests are left to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, who administers that Ordinance. If any member of the Board considers that grounds exist for doubting the purity of the liquors supplied by any particular licensed establishment, I shall be glad to bring the fact to the notice of the Superintendent.

Dr. Koch: I understand that the Excise Department officers have no power to go into Bars and get samples of the drinks sold. The power was supposed to be relegated by this Department to the Police Department, and the Excise Department have no power at all. I should like that point to be gone into further.

The CHAIRMAN: I will inquire further into the matter. This concluded the public business before the Board.

## HAVE YOUR XMAS TOYS RESERVED.



Make your selection now and we will send them when required.

We have the finest selection of Toys ever seen in the Colony.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.  
FOR QUALITY TOYS.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

## Best Portland Cement

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS,  
HONGKONG.

## COLUMBIA RECORDS

ROBERT BURNETT. SCOTCH BARITONE.

A MAN'S A MAN FOR A THAT

MY LOVE SHE'S BUT A LASSIE YET

SCOTS WHA HAE

WILLIE'S GANE TO MELVILLE CASTLE

A WEE WEE GERMAN LAIBDE

I GAED A WAFFU GATE YESTREEN

PURE MUSIC NO SCRATCH

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Sizes		
9'0" x 12'0"	13'6" x 16'6"	
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## Body &amp; Border Carpet

Made up to fit any size Room.

Stair Carpets, Corridor & Hearth Rugs

Floral & Oriental Designs.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS** of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on **MONDAY, the 24th day of November, 1924, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND** at Repulse Bay in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres.	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.
As per sale plan.	79.140	371	1509

**VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ**  
(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)  
**HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN**  
(HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

**THE Steamship "OUDEKERK" (S)** having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th November, 1924, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th November, 1924, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriter in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN**, General Agents, Hongkong, 17th November, 1924. [1510]

## "GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND STRAITS.

**THE Steamship "CARMARTHENSHIRE"** having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd November, 1924, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 21st November, 1924, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, Agents, Hongkong, 17th November, 1924. [1503]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.**

FROM NEW YORK.

**THE Steamship "KATHLAMBA"** having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 21st November, 1924, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 23rd November, 1924, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **THE BANK LINE, LTD.**, General Agents, Hongkong, 15th November, 1924. [1499]

**THE DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL, HONGKONG.**

**WANTED ENGLISH LADY TEACHER.** Degree or Certificate.

Apply by letter to **THE HEADMASTER.**

[1504]

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that Mr. H. H. H. PRIESTLEY will Sign for Our Firm as **MANAGER.**

**E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, 17th November, 1924. [1501]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## NOTICE.

**THE HALF YEARLY MEETING** of MEMBERS will be held in the Jockey Club Room, HONGKONG CLUB AVENUE, on **MONDAY, the 24th of NOVEMBER, 1924, at 2.30 p.m.**

By Order, **C. B. BROWN,** Secretary.

## NOTICE.

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.**

**CERTIFICATE** No. 918 for 5 Shares, 24 per Share paid up, Number 9826/9830 in this Society standing in the Name of **HORMUSJEE COOPERRE SETHIA**, of Bombay, has been Declared LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the Said Certificate will be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect, and a NEW Certificate for the 5 Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

**PAUL LAUDER,** General Manager, Hongkong, 24th October, 1924. [1405]

## NOTICE.

**HONGKONG SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.**

**THE following are Members of the above Association:**

A. H. CARROLL	HARRY O. ODELL
M. A. RAZACK	SOO PEE SHAO
J. W. KAW	W. J. CARROLL
O. KIRCHILL	P. M. HODGSON
YIP YUEN FAK	M. P. LE
F. M. L. SCARLE	F. X. V. RABIERO
H. E. EDWARDS	LAU TAK PO
J. F. GILES	A. A. LOPES
V. YANOVICH	F. X. D'ALMEIDA
A. P. GRAYES	REMERSON
H. M. H. EMALL	JACK BREAR
SUN KUN CHI	

By Order of the Committee, **J. W. KEW,** Secretary, Hongkong, 12th May, 1924. [774]

## NOTICE.

**HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.**

**THE following are Members of the above Exchange:**

ABRAHAM, ELIA	LANKESTER, H. A.
ALVIN, A. A.	LOAN, W.
BAGLAN, J. T.	MATTHEW, R. T.
BENJAMIN, V.	NISIM, A.
BIRKETT, H.	PIERCE, I. S.
COX, M. J.	POTTER, G. H.
CHAMBERS, N. V. A.	ROSE, R. O.
ELIAS, F. M.	RAYMOND, E. M.
GUTTER, J.	SILVA, P. M. N. de
GUTTER, A. A.	SMITH, F. R.
KW, FRED.	TESTER, P.
LANKESTER, GEO. P.	A. NISSIM,

By Order of the Committee, Secretary, Hongkong, 6th May, 1924. [775]

## FOR SALE.

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**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 19TH, 1924.

## YET ANOTHER GOVERNMENT IN CHINA.

The lingering doubt as to whether the war in China is really at an end is rudely dissipated to-day by the announcement made by a powerful Military Group which includes Marshal Wu Pei-fu, and Marshal CHU HSIEH-YUAN, that a Military Government has been established at Wuchang which "assumes the duty of suppressing rebellions and eliminating traitors." The nineteen names attached to the Manifesto represent the leaders in at least seven of the Yangtze and Yellow River provinces. Obviously the move is one of the gravest significance, for it clearly reveals the intention to carry on the war to the bitter end. All the mandates issued from Peking since General FENG YU-HSIANG's entry into the capital are declared by this Military Government to be void. Thus China is now blessed—or rather cursed—with three Governments, proclaiming themselves to be "the Government of the Republic of China." In *primis*, there is the Government at Peking with which the Diplomatic Body has necessarily had to deal; secondly there is "the only legal Government of the Republic" which is the creation of Dr. SUN YAT SEN at Canton; and now we have the "Military Government" established at Wuchang by what must be acknowledged to be the most powerful Military Group in China, representing as it does an alliance of seven or eight provinces in the very heart of the country. There is yet a fourth Government in China, though it has made no pretence to be "the Government of the Republic of China." We refer to the Government of CHANG TAO-LIN in the so-called independent provinces of Manchuria; for although CHANG TAO-LIN appears to have exercised an important influence in the formation of the latest Cabinet at Peking he has not

yet formally cancelled the "independence" of Manchuria and is certainly not likely to do so now in view of the grave menace which is offered by the new "Military Government" to the regime that has been in process of creation at Peking.

We do not imagine that an Allied Expedition from the Yangtze provinces is an immediate possibility, if it is true that in the *debacle* which Wu Pei-fu's troops suffered at Shanhaikwan he lost 30,000 of his troops by capture, in addition to great numbers slain in battle. These must have represented the flower of his army, and before any expedition can start we imagine that there is a good deal of organisation and training to be done among the forces of the seven or eight Yangtze Valley and Yellow River provinces that are pledged to the enterprise of "suppressing rebellions and eliminating traitors." It is greatly to be feared that China is destined to serious disorganisation for a long time to come, because what has happened in the last few weeks has manifestly complicated and embittered the struggle. The only hope of an early collapse of the war lies in the disloyalty of the allies, of which so much proof has already been given since the war started in Kiangsu less than three months ago.

Incidentally the new development places the Diplomatic Body in Peking in a position of peculiar difficulty. We have to-day a cable from Paris which tells us that the leading Powers are concerting with a view to demanding jointly from the new Peking Government an assurance that it will respect China's Treaty engagements. Hitherto it has been possible for the Powers, with some show of reason, to recognise the Government established at Peking, as the Government of China; but the last vestige of reason disappears with the establishment of a Military Government in the Yangtze region, which must serve also to strengthen independent action by the other regional Governments. It therefore becomes necessary for the Powers to deal with them all in what the Military Government's manifesto refers to as the present "emergency," if respect for Treaty engagements is to be insisted upon. Surprise will be felt in the circumstances if the Powers do not deal drastically with the Stormy Petrel of the South; Dr. SUN YAT SEN, who as soon as he had reached the shelter of the French Concession at Shanghai issued a manifesto obviously intended to inflame the ignorant masses of China against the foreigner by declaring himself in favour of the abolition of extra-territoriality! Why he should consider it necessary to raise such a question in the present crisis is beyond our capacity to fathom, and it can only be regarded as another illustration of the unbalanced state of his mind.

After having been in the captivity of pirates for the last six months a Hongkong Chinese has returned to the Colony.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending November 1st amounted to 80,476 tons and the sales to 19,924 tons.

A young Chinese, who recently returned from the United States, was fined \$10 by Mr. N. L. Smith yesterday for the possession of a sabre without a permit.

It is reported that early yesterday morning, three men, armed with daggers, stole \$80 from a Chinese man and woman who were walking in the Causeway Bay district. It is stated that the men were afterwards arrested.

"Fate and Free Will" will be the subject of this week's public lecture of the Hongkong Lodge of the Theosophical Society, 18, Queen's Road Central, on Wednesday, November 19th, at 5.45 p.m. All are welcome.—ADVT.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. have recently greatly improved their service for the carriage of silk from Vancouver to New York. Under a new arrangement, trains for the greater portion of the line will be run at over 60 miles per hour.

Dr. Jacob Schurman, United States Minister to China, who has been home on leave, is returning to China on a vessel leaving Seattle on the 23rd inst.

Fourteen days' hard labour was the sentence passed by Mr. N. L. Smith at the Central Magistracy yesterday on a Wei Hai Wei policeman who had slept when he should have been on duty.

Cigars are now being shipped from Manila in the refrigerating space of steamers, for it has been proved that deterioration due to the presence of tobacco-bugs does not develop if the cigars are kept in a cool temperature.

Mrs. Worcester, of Shanghai, who was to have played the part of Sydney Fairchild, the heroine of "Three Wise Fools" which the Shanghai A.D.C. are producing next week, has been obliged to relinquish the part owing to being suddenly called away to Hongkong.

Last week's return by the Medical Officer of Health shows three cases of typhoid fever (one imported), with two deaths; one case of small-pox and one fatal case of diphtheria. All were Chinese cases. The return for the 24 hours ended the 17th contained two further Chinese cases of typhoid.

The Secretary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce forwards us an intimation from the Colonial Government that a telegram has been received from H.M. Consul-General at Yunnanfu to the effect that cotton yarn imported into Yunnan has been subjected to an extra tax of \$3 per bale.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

## MARRIAGE OF BISHOP DUPP.

LONDON, November 17th.

The Rt. Rev. Charles Ridley Dupp, Bishop of Victoria (Hongkong), was married on November 16th to Miss May Kathleen Baker-Munton, at St. Mark's Church, Purley, Surrey.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## INDIAN ATTITUDE UPON OPIUM.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" OFFERS SUGGESTIONS.

LONDON, November 18th.

The *Manchester Guardian* leader says there is some force in the Indian argument that by repressing her exports of opium India would merely encourage her competitors to be more active, but opinion in India is becoming more increasingly aware that opium must be regarded as immoral.

Already the All-India Congress Committee has moved in favour of the abandonment of the Opium Revenue, and the prohibition of its use for amenity purposes.

By expressing such opinion in legislation, India could at least drive a deep wedge into the Far Eastern traffic, and were are grounds for hoping that Persia and Turkey are more likely to support her than they were until recently.

## CHINA'S FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

SOME SUGGESTED AMERICAN SOLUTIONS.

NEW YORK, November 18th.

Advice from Peking regarding Dr. Wang's intention to invite the Powers interested in China to confer in order to discuss China's financial difficulties have produced a report, in financial circles, that a "Dawes plan" for China will be discussed shortly at an International Conference in China.

Meanwhile American business interests in the Far East have suggested to the State Department that at the conference the United States should favour funding the old Chinese obligations, instead of endorsing new loans; but the State Department officials are non-committal on the whole subject.

## DUTCH FLIES IN SIAM.

BANGKOK, November 17th.

The Dutch airmen flying to Java have arrived here.

## THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## A STARTLING DEVELOPMENT.

## "MILITARY GOVERNMENT" FORMED AT WUCHANG.

## TO SUPPRESS REBELLIONS AND ELIMINATE TRAITORS.

SHANGHAI, November 18th.

A manifesto, sent out from Hankow last night, signed by Chi Hsieh Yuan, Sun Chuan Fang, Hsiao Yao Nan, Wu Pei Fu, Liu Chiu Hua, Tu Shih Kuei, Ma Lien Chia, Tani Cheng Hsun, Chow Yin Jen, Sah Chen Ping, Chang Fu Lai, Li Chih Chen, Liu Chun Hao, Liu Hsiang, Yang Sen, Teng Shih Hao, Yuan Tsu Ming, Lin Fu and Hung Chao Lin, declares that Feng Yu Hsiang is a traitor and all mandates since his entry into Peking are void.

The manifesto announces the establishment of a Military Government as an emergency measure. It will assume the duty of suppressing rebellions and eliminating traitors. It includes the Yangtze and Yellow River Provinces, and the seat of Government will be at Wuchang. It will be administered by the commanders of the Army and Navy of the respective Provinces. All State affairs will be decided by these commanders in council. They are to elect a President and Vice-President of Council.

The Military Government will consist of Ministries of Foreign, Home Affairs, Finance, War and Communications. This Government shall be dissolved when the Constitution becomes fully operative again.

## WU PEI FU.

## ARRIVAL AT HANKOW.

HANKOW, November 17th. Wu Pei Fu left Kiukiang at one o'clock this morning and arrived at Hankow at three o'clock this afternoon, aboard the up-river steamer *Chung Chuan*. His future movements have not yet been ascertained, but Chang Fu Lai, the Tuli of Honan, left by railway for Changchow from Hankow on Friday for the purpose of making arrangements for Wu's arrival there two or three days hence.

Wu Pei Fu is at present staying in a train at Kilmeter 10.

## CHINA AND HER TREATY ENGAGEMENTS.

## POWERS WANT ASSURANCES.

PARIS, November 17th.

The *Temps* learns that the British, French, United States, Italian, Belgian and Japanese Governments are acting in concert with a view to demanding jointly from the new Peking Government an assurance that it will respect China's treaty engagements.

## LI CHING LIN'S NEW POST.

TIENTSIN, November 18th.

General Li Ching Lin has taken over the duties of Civil Governor of Chihli.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

## TUAN CHI JUI'S TASK.

## HIS PROGRAMME OBTAINED.

PEKING, November 17th.

A General who is closely in touch with Chang Tso-lin and General Feng Yushiang, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent, said that Chang Tso-lin, Feng Yushiang, Hu Ching-yi and Sun Yuch, yesterday afternoon telegraphed to the provinces as follows:—During the past fortnight we have received telegrams and letters, urging us to prevail upon Tuan Chi-jui to come out of his retirement, and assume responsibility in restoring peace and order. Some suggest the title of Generalissimo, and others that of Allied Generalissimo, and others yet again merely as a political leader, but after careful consideration we resolved to ask Tuan Chi-jui to assume the title of "Chief Executive of the Chinese Republic," to undertake this heavy burden. We await your reply.

The General added that when Tuan Chi-jui complies he will call the People's Assembly and outline his plans as follows: (1) Measures to deal with legislative questions; (2) reorganisation of the local self-government scheme; (3) reorganisation of the army; (4) reorganisation of financial administration; (5) reorganisation of the Central Government; (6) consolidation and service of foreign and domestic loans; and (7) reorganisation of the judicial system.

The General said, "Tuan's foreign policy would be peace and good relations. He proposes a redemarcation of the provincial boundaries in the interests of industry and better control of many of the provinces, as being too big, and also the development of mineral wealth, fisheries and settlement on waste lands. He emphasised that the relations of Feng Yushiang and Chang Tso-lin were satisfactory. When Tuan Chi-jui goes to Peking he will be escorted by two Fengtien brigades, while Chang Tso-lin's troops will guard the Peking-Mukden Railway, and also the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, while Feng Yushiang's and Hu Ching-yi's troops will be stationed on the Peking-Hankow Railway, Feng Yushiang retaining two brigades in Peking.

The General said he did not think Bolshevism in China a real danger; it was merely a thought in the minds of the people, but with improved conditions it would be submerged by the conservative character of the people.



## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## CAILLAUX GRANTED AN AMNESTY.

PARIS, November 18th.

The Senate has passed a resolution granting an amnesty to ex-Premier Caillaux and ex-Minister Malvy, whom the High Court previously banished for alleged Defeatist activities in wartime.

EARLIER CABLES.

## THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

THE TRAFFIC IN NARCOTICS.

GENEVA, November 17th.

The opium-smoking conference, which has ended in a deadlock, was confined to members of the League directly concerned with the question, but the conference dealing with the manufacture and sale of narcotics, which opened to-day, includes members and non-members of the League. Both the United States and Germany are represented.

AN AMERICAN RESERVATION.

After the President's inaugural speech, Mr. Stephen Porter, the first American delegate, pointed out the unfortunate situation arising from the deadlock in the first conference, consequently nothing was before the second conference. He said the American delegation reserved the right to move or amend the agenda in the event of the first conference not providing an effective means of suppression of the traffic in prepared opium or failing to reach an agreement.

The American reservation was noted, and the conference, on the proposal of the Japanese delegation, elected Senator Aguero, of Cuba, and Dr. Sze, of China, vice-presidents of the conference.

## "DIVANS SHOULD BE ABOLISHED."

LATER.

In the course of the discussion at the opium conference on Saturday, Mr. Chao Hsiang Chu said that under the spirit of the Hague Convention, public opium smoking dens should have been totally closed long ago. There was no reason why they should not suggest to all Far Eastern territories to close down public smoking divans, which only encouraged new smokers.

## THE SPANISH WAR IN MOROCCO.

150 POSITIONS ABANDONED.

MADRID, November 17th.

It is officially stated that Spanish troops in Morocco withdrew in good order from Sheshuan to Acobba, despite great difficulties.

The communique adds that ten thousand men were involved in the withdrawal to Darnacoba which is ten kilometres from Sheshuan, but only three were killed.

Since General Primo Di Rivera has been head of the Army, 180 positions which were continually in danger of falling into rebel hands have been abandoned.

## JAPANESE SHIPPING MISHAPS.

ASTORIA, November 17th.

The a.s. *Rakuyo Maru* lost an anchor and sixty fathoms of chain, and is grounded in the river, where she remains fast. It is expected that she will be refloated at high water.

The a.s. *Tofuku Maru*, which is anchored, collided with the *Rakuyo Maru* whilst the latter was aground. The *Tofuku Maru* had a plate on the starboard bow holed, whilst the *Rakuyo Maru* sustained slight damage to her stern.

## M.C.C. V. VICTORIA.

AUSSIES' GOOD PLAY.

MELBOURNE, November 17th.

In glorious weather, before 10,000 spectators, on a good wicket, Victoria scored 229, in an innings lasting 298 minutes. Hendry contributed 63.

M.C.C. compiled 83 for the loss of two wickets.

LATER.

In beautiful weather, on a good wicket, and before 10,000 spectators, the M.C.C. scored 241, (Sandham, 66; Hendren, 54; Torrance 4 for 33). The innings took 296 minutes. Victoria made 111 for 1, (Mayne 55 not out and Woodfall 54 not out). The game will be continued to-morrow.

LATEST CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

## LOS ANGELES WATER RIGHTS.

INDIGNANT RANCHERS DEFY SHERIFF.

LONG BEACH (Cal.), Nov. 18th.

Following upon the previous Water Rights demonstration in Los Angeles, hordes of ranchers, accompanied by their families, all unarmed, camped last night at the Alabama gate of the Los Angeles aqueduct, vowing to continue to spill the water until the authorities settle the "water war."

The men defied the sheriff's order, declaring that nobody except militia could force them to withdraw. The ranchers claim that when the aqueduct was built it was agreed that they should get 40 per cent. of the water for irrigation purposes, whereas they have had none, and have suffered great damage.

## ABNORMAL COLD IN NORTH AMERICA.

SEVERE WINTER CONDITIONS.

NEW YORK, November 17th.

The coldest wave for fifty-two years is being experienced in the north-eastern area of the United States. Snowfalls have occurred in the Mississippi river district and eastward.

## COFFEE MARKET SENSATION.

NEW YORK, November 17th.

On the coffee exchange futures broke two cents, being the limit allowed for fluctuations in any one day and the most drastic recorded for five years. There was heavy selling in New York and by European houses, influenced by weakness in Brazil, which continued despite reported efforts by the authorities there to check the decline.

## THE PEKING GOVERNMENT AND THE EX-EMPEROR.

THE REVISED FAVOURABLE TREATMENT AGREEMENT.

The Netherlands, British and Japanese Ministers were assured on November 6th by Dr. Wang, the new Foreign Minister at Peking, that no violence was intended against the Manchukuo Emperor. Dr. Wang then made statements which are embodied in the proclamations posted in Peking on November 7th, to the following effect:—

A mandate issued on the night of November 6th says that the Government had arrived at the decision to revise the agreement relating to the favourable treatment accorded to the Manchukuo House and in connection therewith make the following announcement: The Taching Emperor in order to conform with the Republican form of Government, which rules over the five races of China, and not wishing to perpetuate a system incompatible with Republican Government, has agreed to revise the Favourable Treatment Agreement as follows:—

1.—The Emperor Hsuan Tung, beginning from to-day, abolishes for ever the honorary title of Emperor. Henceforth he will enjoy the same rights at law as other people under the Chinese Republic.

2.—When the new agreement comes into effect, the Government agrees to pay as a subsidy to the Manchukuo Emperor for domestic and personal expenses the sum of \$500,000 a year, also to provide \$2,000,000 for the establishment of factories with the object of providing employment to needy people, including the bannermen.

3.—The Manchukuo House, in accordance with the Favourable Treatment Agreement, will move out of the Imperial Palace and afterwards may reside where they like, but the Republican Government will retain responsibility for their protection.

4.—The Imperial Tombs will remain as the sacred possession of the Government and be properly safeguarded.

5.—The private property of the Manchukuo House will be protected for them, while the property of the Republic in the Imperial Palace will go back to the State.

This mandate was issued by the Cabinet as Acting Head of the State, while the following mandate was issued by the Cabinet as the Government body:—

"Pu Yi (Hsuan Tung) of the Manchukuo House moved away to-day from the Imperial Palace and all officials are hereby instructed to afford every possible protection to him. Proclamations will be posted by the police announcing the favourable treatment accorded."

## THE COUP D'ETAT AT PEKING.

THE CAPITAL DAY BY DAY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, October 23rd.

To-day another revolution was accomplished in China. Overnight a cleverly conceived coup d'etat was carried out, and Peking awoke this morning to discover that the capital had been transferred to the authority of a new force—that of the Chinese National Army under the command of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, better known as the Christian General. Last night the populace were lulled by reports that all was going well with the Government forces, reports which were more or less confirmed from foreign sources, but a rude shock was experienced this morning when the citizens gazed upon a new proclamation which was found on every public bill board. This proclamation issued in the name of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang announced that in order to end the ruinous civil war with its attendant needless sacrifice of the lives of their fellow countrymen, he, with others had decided to cease fighting and to call a round table conference of the leading citizens of the country. With that object he and his troops had returned to Peking. He exhorted the people to proceed with their usual avocations, and assured them that order would be preserved and that foreigners would be protected.

When it was learned that telegrams and telephones had been cut, that the city gates were closed, and that soldiers were holding strategic points, the majority of the surprised people settled down with characteristic calmness to await developments. But not so those of the official class who had reason to fear that their associations with the present administration would bring punishment upon their heads. Those who could, sought the shelter of the Legation Quarter.

It is just twelve days since Marshal Wu Peifu took the field in person. He directed the fighting with considerable success, but it was this success which apparently led to the coup which has been executed. Had Wu been badly beaten at Shanhaiwan, as was expected by his enemies, it would not have been necessary for the Christian General to have declared against his leader. He would simply have returned to Peking to protect it. As it was, the triumvirate of military leaders in Jehol, in concert with others who viewed with jealousy the ascendancy of Marshal Wu, resolved upon bringing the fighting to a standstill by the occupation of Peking. To make certain that Wu Peifu's retreat to Loyang would be effectually cut off, two divisions from Shantung have, according to report, set off for the vicinity of Tientsin. How Wu Peifu will meet this reverse remains to be seen. He is apparently hemmed in on both sides.

## THE ASTUTE MARSHAL FENG.

It is now revealed that the considerable force under the command of Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang advanced to Jehol at all, but remained at a place distant about fifty miles from Peking, ostensibly engaged in road construction with a view to facilitate the transport of munitions and other supplies. At the pre-arranged hour these troops marched night and day until they reached the North Wall of the city in the early hours of this morning. The gates were opened for them, and within two or three hours they were in complete possession of the city. Telephones and telegraphs were promptly put out of operation, as were the railways. The city gates were not opened in the morning as usual. The President's Palace was surrounded and localities where prohibited men lived were picketed, while barricades hastily formed of Peking carts were thrown up at the principal street centres. Meanwhile a search was made for eight men whose names were on the official black list. Only one was captured. This unlucky individual is Li Yen-ching, Treasurer of the President. He was discovered in bed. At first he declined to dress himself, thinking that his capture would hesitate to dress in almost naked official through the streets. However, they gave him to understand that the amount of clothing which he should wear was a matter of his own choice. What he did in that respect did not alter the fact that he was going with them. So he garbed himself. According to report he was later tied to a tree and grilled (not literally) by interrogators who had an interest in what is described as the ill-gotten gains of the President, his family, and, in fact, his entire entourage. The results appeared to be satisfactory to the new authorities. It is believed that the other seven, one of whom was the Minister of Finance, escaped into the Legation Quarter. Chinese seeking to enter the Legation Quarter during the day were closely examined by Feng's soldiers stationed at the several entrances. Coolies suffered no let or hindrance, but men belonging to the respectable class were turned back. Foreigners driving through the city in motor-cars were held up at various points by the military, who looked into the vehicles to see that no escaping Chinese was hidden in them.

In the afternoon Mr. C. T. Wang, who has previously held Cabinet Office, called on the Foreign Legations and explained the coup d'etat was part of a movement in which many of the younger Chinese of education were participating in the hope of bringing the war to a sudden stop and securing the unification of the country by peaceful means. The extent of the movement became obvious when he declared that Chang Tso-lin and Dr. Sun Yat Sen were party to it. Later it was reported that a similar coup d'etat, synchronising with that at Peking, was to have been effected at Mukden with a view to forcing Chang Tso-lin to resign. This report was generally discredited, but it served further to confuse the issues and made it impossible to form any sensible conjecture as to what was likely to happen.

## "HARK THE HERALD ANGELS SING."

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's baptised warriors, having traversed fifty miles in twenty-four hours, marched through the streets in the early morning singing "Hark the herald angels sing." Hearing these strains, awakened foreigners had it upon them with dramatic suddenness that General Feng had returned to Peking. In a trice they visualised much that this action involved. They realised that he had deserted his post and betrayed his superior. Most foreigners do not mince their words in expressing their opinion of such action. It is not regarded as a good advertisement for Christianity in this country. Just before he left for the North, Marshal Feng publicly denounced to his soldiers on "loyalty." The sermon was published in part, and it is being quoted against him. Others there are who consider that Feng was justified in doing what he did, especially as Wu Peifu had failed to equip the army properly. Be that as it may, his administration has not committed any excesses, and the soldiers who have to challenge foreigners and Chinese, do so with unusual courtesy.

## PRESIDENT YIELDS TO FORCE MAJEURE.

October 24th.

Another day of isolation. Again there is a plentiful crop of rumours, but most of them are too wild to call for serious thought. Interest to-day is centred on the President in his Palace. Will he yield to the pressure brought to bear upon him to sign the mandates legalising the new situation which have been prepared? It is reported that Tiao Kun is obdurate. In a little time we hear that the staffs of the Ministry of Communications and the Salt and Gabelle have been instructed not to return to duty in the afternoon. This suggests something serious. Soon the explanation is forthcoming. Soldiers occupy the upper floors of the Salt and Gabelle building which overlooks the Palace enclosure. They point their rifles over the wall and fire blank cartridges. The President's face is saved! He yields to force majeure. The Presidential seal is affixed to the mandates.

The streets are quiet. Shops closed at 8 o'clock and few Chinese ventured out after that hour.

## ISOLATION ENDED.

October 25th.

The isolation is ended. Telegraph and telephone services have been restored, communication by rail resumed, and the city gates are re-opened. Supplies are coming in and the threatened shortage is averted. It is believed that Wang Keh Ming escaped by motor car to Tientsin.

There are reports that Wu Peifu is fighting desperately, and even his enemies admit he is not yet down and out.

October 26th.

Military activity is apparent to-day. Motor trucks filled with armed soldiers are seen dashing through the streets, but a new feature is the number of motor cycles in use by soldiers. In the evening a detachment of foreign circles that Wu Peifu had consolidated his position at Shanhaiwan and was on his way back to Peking to deal with Feng. The news spread like wildfire.

## AN INTERVIEW WITH MARSHAL FENG.

October 27th.

An account of an interview with Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang appears in the *Far Eastern Times*. The Christian General explained his position to the following effect:—

"I wish to make it once again plain that I have acted upon my own responsibility and that there is no truth in the reports that there was any 'co-operation' between me and General Li Ching Lin of the Manchurian Army. Our armies were, in any case, more than 500 li apart, and even had we wished it could have been impossible for us to communicate with one another across that wild country. I myself never even got to Jehol. I halted in the country between Kupeikou and Jehol, and I had not the slightest intention of fighting and bringing more ruin to the Chinese people. All the reports of fighting were deliberately faked in Peking. We marched forward 300 li and stopped; that is the story. As for the combination with other generals, this was worked out by my friends and was possible only because there is a very deep detestation of the Wu Peifu policy. Everything during the past few days has been rapidly improvised."

"To-day's intelligence from foreign sources is that Wu Peifu commenced entraining troops at Chinwangtao on the afternoon of the 23rd immediately upon receipt of the news of Feng Yu Hsiang's defection. Thirteen trains moved from that centre upon Tientsin, demonstrating that the train congestion had been feared, and Wu himself left on Saturday, passing through Tientsin on Sunday. His advance guards are said to be near Langfang, half way between Tientsin and Peking, and it is reported that fighting has already taken place. Feng Yu Hsiang's heavy artillery, German and Italian guns, entrained this morning for Langfang."

## A WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE.

October 27th.

According to a correspondent who has returned from the front, Wu Peifu's army at Shanhaiwan accomplished a wonderful performance. It drove the Manchurian troops outside the Great Wall. This correspondent, who served in the Great War, declared that Wu's soldiers displayed unusual bravery. Most remarkable of all is the fact that a great number of the casualties resulted from the bayonet, which the Chihli men used with extraordinary effectiveness.

Rallying to Wu's standard are the Tsuchans of Chekiang, Shantung, Hupeh and Suiyuan, and, according to reports, their respective forces are heading for Peking.

Strings of rickshaws, laden with cherished belongings of the wealthier Chinese, are seen entering the Legation Quarter, revealing a general timidity. Yet the steam-roller continues to work on Morrison Street, and road men continue to dig up the surface of the thoroughfare, while foreigners are engaged almost nightly in reel practices for the forthcoming St. Andrew's Ball. Moreover, as Sir Francis Aglen tells us, the revenue of the Chinese Maritime Customs, is increasing. China is indeed an extraordinary land! (Continued at foot of next column.)

## SCOTTISH SPORT.

MEETING OF RUGBY CHAMPIONS.

LEVEL FORM IN SOCCER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, October 15th.

Chief interest in Rugby centred in the meeting of Glasgow Academicals and Glasgow High School, F.P.'s, the joint Champions. The Academicals' victory of 18 points to 3, if somewhat flattering, was due to greater cleverness and ability to take their chances than was exhibited by their opponents. The High School, particularly in the first half, had the greater share of the play territorially, but faulty finishing, excess of touch-kicking, and a fatal slackness in defence proved their undoing. As is so often the case, the issue lay with the forwards, and here the struggle was of the keenest. The High School pack had the advantage in the tight, gaining possession with greater frequency than the Academical eight. They also dribbled and rushed well, but at no time did they gain an absolute mastery over the home forwards. West of Scotland gained their first victory of the season by defeating Kelvinside Academicals, a result due in great measure to their forwards, whose superior weight was an important factor in the game.

In the East, Heriot's School F.P.'s once more showed their adaptability against Border sides by triumphing over Melrose at Goldenacre in no half-hearted fashion. The Watsonians made a disappointing show against Edinburgh Academicals, although they won, and both clubs will require to strengthen their forces if they are to take their old leading parts in the game. It was only a penalty goal that gave the Royal High School a victory over Edinburgh University. The 11 points victory gained by Stewart's College F.P.'s over their near neighbours, Edinburgh Institution F.P.'s, has been somewhat.

Heriot's (F.P.), 21; Melrose, 3. Watsonians, 11; Edinburgh Acads., 6. Stewart's College, 14; Institution, 3. R.H.S. (F.P.), 5; Edinburgh Univ., 0. Glasgow Academicals, 18; Glasgow High School, 3.

Jefferson, 11; Wanderers, 6. Gala, 14; Hawick, 0.

Selkirk, 14; Lanarkholm, 0.

West of Scotland, 21; Kelvinside Acads., 8.

Glasgow University, 3; Greenock Wanderers, 8.

## ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.

The results of the games in the Senior Division of the Scottish Football League support the view that competitors are more nearly of a class this season than formerly. With the exception of one game, in which Hibernian gave Ayr United a severe trouncing, there was little between the contestants in play or in goal scoring, and altogether the aspect of the competition was improved by the week's proceedings. It is gratifying that in producing a situation so desirable, Cowdenbeath and St. Johnstone, the youngest members of the League, took a worthy part. The week previous Cowdenbeath were severely defeated at Hamilton, and St. Johnstone unexpectedly lost a game at home, and doubts arose as to the promoted clubs' fitness for their new position. But these fears were dispelled when Cowdenbeath took a point from the redoubtable League champions Rangers, and St. Johnstone at Firhill Park, Glasgow beat Partick Thistle. Apart from the feat of forcing a draw with the champions, Cowdenbeath are to be congratulated on scoring two goals, a performance that no other club has achieved this season against the Ibrox defence. Of the Glasgow clubs Celtic alone remain unbeaten. Hibernian touched their highest form of the season at home against Ayr United, who were overwhelmed by an unusually brilliant display on the part of the Hibernian forwards.

Hibernians, 7; Ayr United, 0. Celtic, 1; Heart of Midlothian, 0. Airdrieonians, 1; Raith Rovers, 0. Cowdenbeath, 2; Rangers, 2. Dundee, 0; Morton, 0.

Falkirk, 2; Hamilton Academicals, 1.

Motherwell, 1; Aberdeen, 2.

Partick Thistle, 0; St. Johnstone, 1.

Third Lanark, 0; St. Mirren, 1.

## LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE.

	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Celtic	7	0	3	17
Airdrieonians	9	1	1	17
Hibernian	8	1	1	17
Rangers	7	1	2	18
Hamilton Acads.	6	4	0	12
Partick Thistle	3	4	10	10
Falkirk	4	4	2	10
Hearts	4	6	2	10
Dundee	3	3	3	9
Aberdeen	4	6	1	9
Raith Rovers	3	4	2	8
St. Johnstone	3	3	2	8
Queen's Park	3	5	2	8
Kilmarnock	2	4	4	8
Cowdenbeath	2	5	4	8
Morton	3	6	2	8
Motherwell	2	4	3	7
St. Mirren	3	5	1	7
Ayr United	2	5	3	7
Third Lanark	1	5	4	6

## AUSTRALIAN 2240 TAX ON MOTOR OMNIBUSES.

The Victorian Labour Government has inaugurated a campaign against private ownership by taxing motor-omnibuses up to £240 yearly per omnibus, insisting on compulsory insurance to an extent which it is doubtful whether the insurance companies will carry, and confining the omnibuses to prescribed routes irrespective of their profitability, while the Government may run untaxed and uninsured omnibuses in competition.

No definite news. The city appears calmer, but the procession of rickshaws carrying valuables to the foreign banks in the Legation Quarter continues.

## A SHANGHAI CONSUL DEFIES THE POLICE.

WARRANT FOR CONSUL'S ARREST REFUSED BY MIXED COURT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SHANGHAI, October 15th.

There were startling developments in a case at the Mixed Court, Shanghai, last week. A man named Yang Hong-sing, who had been summoned for conducting a lottery without authorisation by the Municipal Council, failed to appear in answer to the summons. Dr. Fischer, the lawyer who represented him, said his client had been instructed, at the instance of the Chilean Consul, not to appear, as he was registered as a Chilean subject and did not come under the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court. A warrant for the arrest of the accused was immediately applied for by the police and granted by the Mixed Court. Upon attempting to execute the warrant, the police found themselves up against the Chilean Consul himself, who sheltered the accused in his office and refused to hand him over. The police kept watch outside the office for many hours, but failed to get their hands on the wanted man. The following day Mr. E. T. Maitland, the Public Prosecutor applied for a warrant for the arrest of the Consul which the Court refused on the ground that it had no jurisdiction over him.

Mr. Maitland averred that the manner in which the Consul behaved made him a menace to the safety and good order of the International Settlement.

D. Sgt. Hunter told the Court what happened when he tried to seek an interview with the Chilean Consul. He waited outside locked doors for hours before finally obtaining admittance, and when eventually he did gain entrance the Consul was very rude to him and ignored the warrant which he produced for the arrest of the wanted lottery conductor. The Consul threatened to take the matter before the Senior Consul and the Consular Body in Shanghai, and became very excited as he spoke, winding up by refusing to allow D. Sgt. Hunter to take the accused into custody.

Mr. Maitland also requested the Court to take the matter before the Consular Body and have the Consul removed.

## THOSE ATTACHE CASES.

A NEW ENGLISH CUSTOM.

[BY A COLONIAL VISITOR TO ENGLAND.]

I had heard of the phenomenal increase in the week-ending habit among Britishers, but when I arrived back in the old country after an absence of 23 years, I marvelled at our leisurely ideas of a week's work. Nearly everyone I saw was carrying a small suitcase. I wondered whether you'd all become back to the sea-shore next Tuesday or next Wednesday for the gruelling grind that stretched drearily ahead before it would be time to see the city for your next week-end.

I mentioned it to the hotel clerk. He laughed and said: "They're not suitcases. They're merely what are called attache cases. They contain the few and simple necessities that office workers are so attached to that they can't bear to be parted from them from 9 in the morning until 7 in the evening."

Well, I must say I was dumfounded. Back at home we manage to go to work in mental bodily comfort without hauling a mysterious young trunk to and fro every day.

It is not as if these valises were suitable receptacles for valuables. A humdrum designer's trunks. Four times yesterday, in the West End, I was startled by a sudden sharp "Snap! Snap!" and turned round pronto, expecting to see a gunman who'd forgotten to load his brace of Cote persauds. But it was merely an attache-case, that chose a suitable moment for flying open and spilling their contents in the middle of the street, all among the taxis and buses.

When I was at school we boys carried our books in brief-bags. A favourite joke was to bang an unsuspecting little playmate in the back with the end of one's bag as one passed. That pleasure has passed, I am told, for nine attache-cases out of ten promptly snick-snack open and spill all one's books under stress of the shock.

Still, there is a mystery about these cases. Nobody ever opens one wide in a tube or a bus. If there is occasion to go to it, it is opened just an inch or two, and a hand gropes mysteriously within, while the owner's challenging eye roves round to meet and confuse, with an indignant glare, any snapper like me, who appears to be interested in the procedure. It isn't as if you have to tote bootle "hooch" around with you, as they do in the land of the free.

The hotel clerk tells me that attache-cases are getting bigger and bigger every year, as the craving to tote more and more truck around becomes more and more pressing. He said that a man brought up a begonia plant to show to some of the others at his brother's office the other day. When I left the old country we used to be content with bringing up a flower. You'll be totting hubbub around soon, and lambs and geese and young trees!

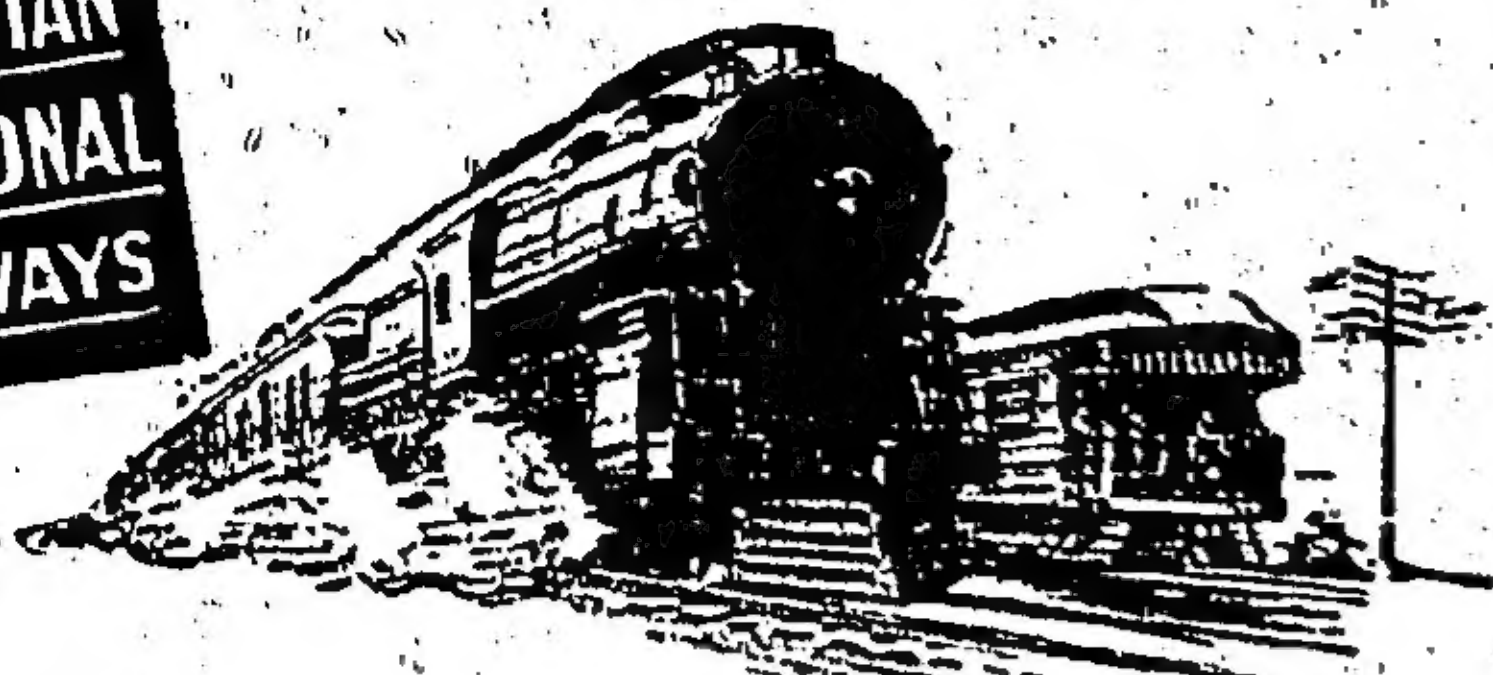
What I can't understand is why no enterprising manufacturer of leather and near-leather goods does not put on the market a husky big attache-case with little wheels on it. Why carry it when you could push it? From that it will be a short step to fitting in a neat little dreyell motor, with a platform behind on which you can stand.

I make a free and gratis gift of this suggestion to you Britishers. Your traffic problem will be solved, surely, when you all chug-chug in from the suburbs every morning, steering the attache-case in which you have been packing, since you rose at six, the few and simple necessities from which you can't bear to part, until evening.







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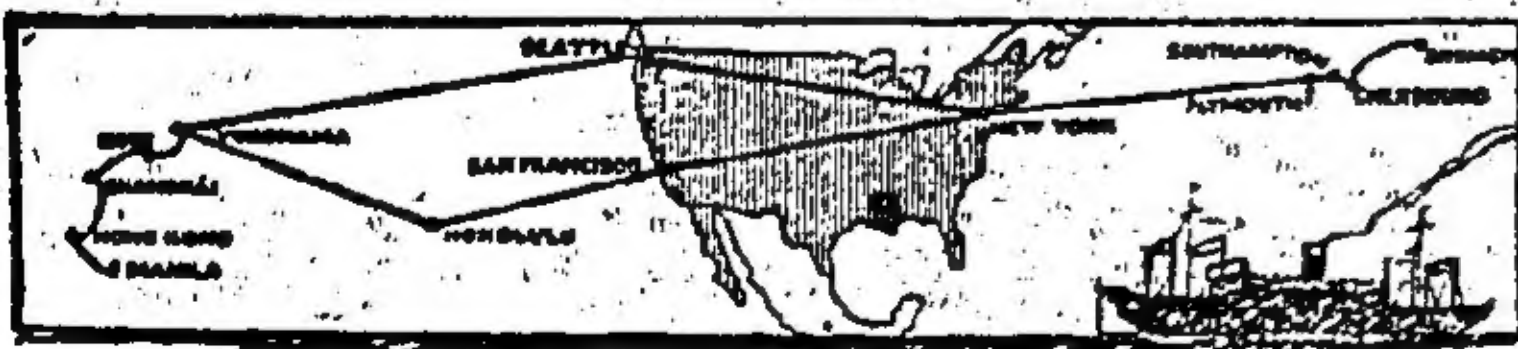
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## THE LOAD LINE.

### ZONES COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Load Line (zones) Committee, which was appointed by the British Government in November last has now made its report, of which the following is a summary:—

The Committee at the outset point out that they were appointed to study the weather conditions obtaining on the various sea routes of the world and to advise, having regard to those conditions, to what geographical zones the application of the special seasonal conditions of loading prescribed in the British tables of freeboard might properly be extended and in what periods of the year in each zone the special conditions of loading should apply. During the course of their inquiry they received letters from the Board of Trade enclosing copies of: (a) the report of the investigation into the loss of the *Okara*, in the Bay of Bengal on May 25th, 1923; (b) the finding and order of a Naval Court held at Shanghai to investigate the circumstances attending the loss of the *Mytilos*, in the China Sea, on August 23rd, 1923; and they were requested to give special consideration to the following recommendation of the Courts respectively: (a) that the rules relating to the period for Indian summer should be reconsidered, and the protected period made to cover the whole of May and November in the Bay of Bengal; (b) that the attention of the Board of Trade be directed to the advisability of reducing the maximum load line for vessels employed on the China coast during the typhoon season to the winter marks.

### PROCEDURE OF COMMITTEE.

In approaching the problems set before us, the Committee state, "our method of procedure was to determine first of all the geographical areas in which similar weather conditions exist. These areas were then studied in detail, in order to decide what loading restrictions would be necessary. Primary consideration was given to the meteorological conditions known to prevail, without fear or favour as to how the restrictions recommended might affect the economic interests of shipping. At the same time, we have kept in view the principal trade routes of the world and have endeavoured to confine our recommendations as to loading restrictions to the smallest areas that considerations of safe loading require. This has been facilitated by a knowledge of the progress made in broadcasting weather reports and gale warnings by means of wireless telegraphy. In considering the method of delineating geographical zones we have kept in mind the necessity of adopting some simple plan which will be readily understandable, and for this purpose parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude have been used throughout, whether possible."

With regard to the limits of the winter restricted zone, the committee state:—  
"Having fully considered the northern hemisphere as a whole, and each ocean in detail, we are of opinion that in the northern hemisphere the parallel of 36 deg. N. most nearly serves as a line of demarcation, south of which 'summer' or 'Indian summer' freeboards should obtain throughout the year. North of this parallel, 'winter' freeboards should be enforced during the period, from October 15th to April 15th inclusive. We have, however, found it necessary to make an exception as regards the Mediterranean, which is divided by the 36 deg. N. parallel, and also as regards the Black Sea, as it appeared in every way advisable to treat the Mediterranean and Black Sea as a whole, and to impose the same condition throughout these two seas. Study of the weather charts showed that the frequency of gales throughout the Mediterranean and Black Sea was less than in other parts 36 deg. N., and that the bad weather season was confined to these months in the year; this was confirmed by practical sea experience. We accordingly recommend that winter freeboards should be enforced throughout the Mediterranean and Black Sea from December 15th to March 15th inclusive."

An examination similar to that made of the Northern hemisphere led to the choice of 35 deg. S. as the corresponding limit in the southern hemisphere, but, owing to the continuous stormy weather of the southern ocean south of latitude 35 deg. S. throughout the year, it was considered necessary to divide the southern hemisphere into three zones, as follows:—(1) From the equator to 35 deg. S., summer or Indian summer freeboards throughout the year. (2) From 35 deg. S. to 45 deg. S., winter freeboards from April 1st to October 31st inclusive, and summer freeboards for the remainder of the year. (3) South of 45 deg. S., winter freeboards throughout the year.

"We have considered the question of extending the application of the winter North Atlantic load line to other oceans and are of opinion that, having regard to the weather conditions in the southern hemisphere southward of 45 deg. S., the restriction should apply southward of this parallel from April 1st to October 31st inclusive."

**TROPICAL STORMS.**  
On the subject of hurricanes (tropical storms) the committee state: "We have made an exhaustive examination of all the available data on this subject, which are very complete, and have delineated areas where there is special risk from hurricanes. The number of hurricanes in any one area during the year, however, is very small compared, for instance, with the number of gales during the winter period in winter restricted zones; and, while there is a lack of evidence of the number of casualties directly attributable to hurricanes, this number also is known to be very small, notwithstanding the fact that no loading restrictions have been imposed. Moreover, in the seasons when hurricanes usually occur, the weather conditions are otherwise favourable. In view of these considerations, and of the fact that the facilities for broadcasting warnings and delayed information of hurricanes by means of wireless telegraphy are rapidly improving, we do not propose to recommend any special loading restrictions."

(Continued on next column.)

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feel justified in recommending that new restrictions should be imposed on account of hurricanes, but strongly recommend the issue of a warning to owners and masters of ships which pass through areas where hurricanes occur, that special precaution should be observed.

As regards the Red Sea between the limits of Suez and Aden, the Committee were of opinion that "Indian summer" freeboards should be permitted throughout the year. In the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal they considered that "Indian summer" loading should be limited to the period January 1st to April 30th inclusive, to operate in the North Indian Ocean, north of the equator, between the limits of Aden and Singapore. The committee proceed to indicate the manner in which shipping using certain well-known ports would be affected by their recommendations.

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MANILA via AMOY	"YUENSANG" - Saturday, 22nd Nov., 3 p.m.
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HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG" - Sunday, 23rd Nov., 10 a.m.
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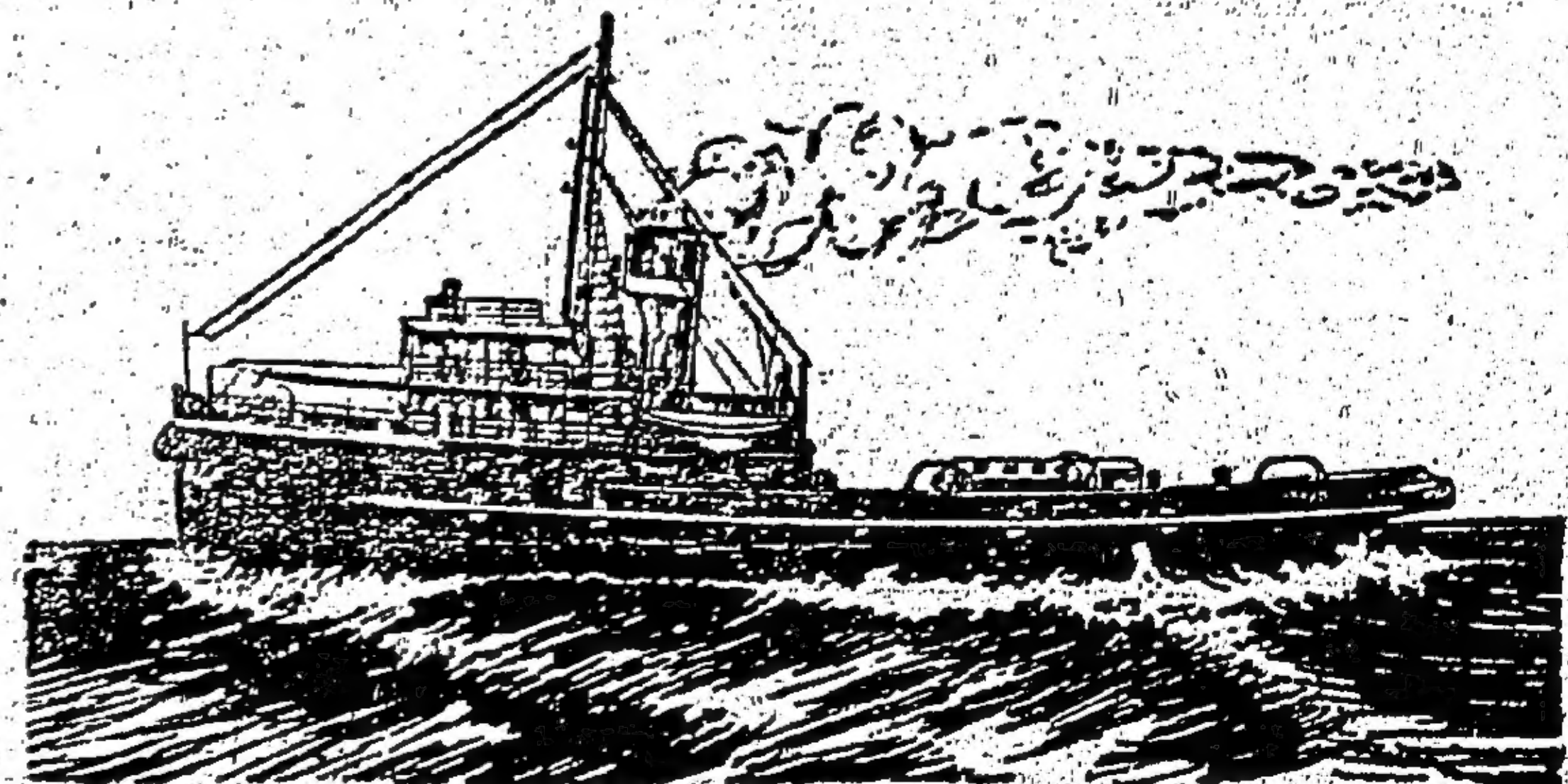


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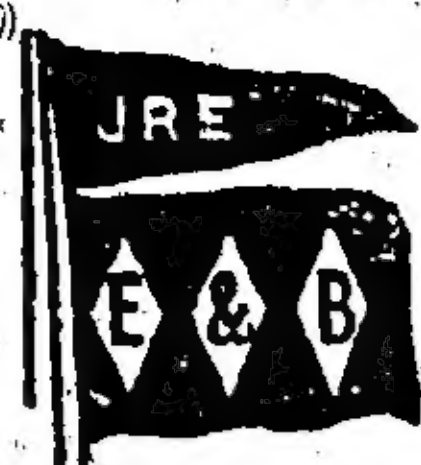
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 S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" ... 1st December.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNES (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165, Telegrams: Furnesprince. (Incorporated in Great Britain) King's Building.

P. & O., British India  
Apcar and  
Eastern & Australian  
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).  
 MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES  
 STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,  
 MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING  
 NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,  
 EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY  
 DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.  
 (Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SARDINIA"	6,884	26th Nov.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & S'hai.
"KARMAIA"	9,088	30th Nov.	Mars., London & Antwerp
"KHIVA"	10,904	14th Dec.	Marseilles & London
"SOUTAN"	6,886	24th Dec.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & S'hai.
"KHIVA"	9,138	27th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
1925			
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	10th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"SICILIA"	6,813	21st Jan.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & S'hai.
"KALYAN"	9,118	24th Jan.	Mars., London & Antwerp
"MOBEA"	10,911	7th Feb.	Marseilles & London
"SARDINIA"	6,884	18th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & S'hai.
"KARMAIA"	9,088	21st Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOUTAN"	10,941	7th Mar.	Marseilles & London
"KARMAIA"	9,088	18th Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & S'hai.
"SICILIA"	6,813	31st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	10,902	4th Apr.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & S'hai.
"KARMAIA"	9,088	18th Apr.	Mars., London & Antwerp
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd May	Marseilles & London
"SARDINIA"	6,884	16th May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & S'hai.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TALMA"	10,000	20th Nov., 1 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,000	7th Dec.	do.
"TAKLIWA"	8,500	18th Dec.	do.
"TAKIRA"	8,500	29th Dec.	do.

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,000	25th Nov.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ARAFURA"	4,000	31st Dec.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	28th Jan., 1925	Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—  
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver  
 The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)  
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.  
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAKLIWA"	8,500	27th Nov.	Kobe only.
"SOUTAN"	4,096	29th Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"KHIVA"	9,138	30th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	6th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"TAKIRA"	8,500	8th Dec.	Kobe only.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,118	27th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	6,813	27th Dec.	do.
1925			
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOBEA"	10,911	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMAIA"	9,088	24th Jan.	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,884	24th Jan.	do.
"EASTERN"	4,000	21st Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAKLIWA"	8,500	7th Feb.	Moji & Kobe.
"KARMAIA"	9,088	21st Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUTAN"	4,096	21st Feb.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,813	7th Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	7th Mar.	Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,941	7th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMAIA"	9,088	21st Mar.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	3rd Apr.	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,884	17th Apr.	do.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	32nd Apr.	do.
"MOBEA"	10,911	1st May	do.
"KALYAN"	9,118	15th May	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	29th May	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.  
 WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
 Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.  
 All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
 Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.  
 For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—  
 MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.  
 22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

From	Steamers	Date of Departure
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 20th Nov., 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 22nd Nov., Noon
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 22nd Nov., 4 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIANGSU"	On 23rd Nov., 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 23rd Nov., 11 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 25th Nov., D.L.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KAYING"	On 27th Nov., 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"TAMING"	On 27th Nov., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"SINGAPORE"	On 27th Nov., 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 28th Nov., Noon
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"CHINCHUA"	On 30th Nov., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"SOOCHOW"	On 30th Nov., 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation amships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Pukow), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tientsin). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woorung.

RANGOON LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Telephone: Central 28.

Agents.

CARGO AND FREIGHT CAN BE SECURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

## AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Due to arrive at Hongkong about	Due to sail for Manila, Port Bago, Thursday Is., Raul & Ana Ports about
"TAIYUAN"	15th December	20th December

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight and passage, apply to— BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. Central 28.

## DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD.

## NEW YORK BERTH

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... Sails 9th December.

## LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO

GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

\$66.

## NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "NIPPON"	...	Sails about 22nd November.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	...	Sails about 2nd December.
S.S. "NUMIDIA"	...	Sails about 22nd December.
S.S. "YENEZIA"	...	Sails about 1st Jan., 1925.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "DUCHESSE D'AOSTA"	...	Sails about 8th December.
S.S. "NIPPON"	...	Sails about 2nd Jan., 1925.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	...	Sails about 7th Jan., 1925.
S.S. "NUMIDIA"	...	Sails about 2nd Feb., 1925.
S.S. "YENEZIA"	...	Sails about 7th Feb., 1925.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CAIRO, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMZUMBI"	...	Sails about 1st December.
S.S. "UMTALI"	...	Sails about 31st December.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED

Telephone Central 1039.

Agents.

## STRUTHERS &amp; BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

## REGULAR FAST FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

(22 days to San Francisco. 28 days to Los Angeles).

U.S.S. "WEST CAJON" ... Due Hongkong 23th Nov.  
 Leave Hongkong 20th Nov.

Cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco to Weekly Sailings for Atlantic Seaboard Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S. and Canadian Overland Points.

TO SAIGON, MANILA, ILOILO, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S. "WEST JESTER" ... Due Hongkong 21st Nov.

Leave Hongkong 22nd Nov.

TO SINGAPORE, ZAMBOANGA AND CEBU.

U.S.S. "WEST PARALON" ... Due Hongkong 25th Nov.

Leave Hongkong 28th Nov.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Ports not served.

For Full Information, Apply to—

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT, General Agent for JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES, INDO-CHINA-STRATHS &amp; JAVA.

1st Floor, Queen's Building, Phone No. Central 2008.

G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

(112)



## Yamashita Steamship &amp; Mining Co., Ltd.

Steamship Owners, Shipping & Marine Insurance Broker.  
 Coalmine Owners, General Coal Merchant.

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KAWLUNG, HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; HAIPHONG.

SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

For CANTON

For HAIPHONG via H'chow &amp; Pakhoi

For KEELUNG via Swatow &amp; Amoy

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office  
 No. 27, Benham Street, World  
 Tel. Central No. 155.  
 S. MITARAI, Agent.  
 Top Floor King's Building,  
 Tel. Central No. 140 & 4457.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## XMAS LETTER AND PARCEL MAILS FOR CANADA AND U.S.A.

Xmas Letter and Parcel Mails for Canada and U.S.A. will be closed in the G.P.O. on the 29th inst., at the following times:—  
 Parcel Mail ... .. Saturday, 29th Nov., 3.00 p.m.  
 Registered Mail ... .. " " " " 4.15 p.m.  
 Ordinary Mail ... .. " " " " 5.00 p.m.  
 These mails are due in Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, on 31st December.

## XMAS LETTER MAIL FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Xmas Letter Mail for the United Kingdom will be closed in the G.P.O. at 9.30 a.m. the 19th instant.  
 This mail is due in London on 22nd December.

## INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI ... ..	Shantung ...	19th Nov.
SEASIDE ... ..	Luzon ...	19th Nov.
JAPAN ... ..	Makima Maru ...	20th Nov.
SAIGON ... ..	Li St. Louis ...	20th Nov.
MANILA ... ..	Pr. McKinley ...	21st Nov.
Europe via Negapatam (Letters only, London, 23rd Oct.) ...	Saravali ...	21st Nov.
JAVA ... ..	Tiara ...	23rd Nov.
Europe via Negapatam Papers only, London, 23rd Oct. ...	Hamburg Maru ...	23rd Nov.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI ...	Pr. Garfield ...	24th Nov.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI ...	Pr. Jackson ...	25th Nov.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI ...	Pr. Cleveland ...	25th Nov.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI ...	Emp. of Australia ...	27th Nov.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt, & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 20th Dec. ...	Hakoma Maru ...	Wednesday, 19th, Reg. Letters 8.45 a.m. 9.30 a.m.
Java via Batavia ...	Tjialah ...	9.30 a.m.
Koolung ...	Fern ...	11.30 a.m.
Straits and Calcutta ...	Pookang ...	1.00 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America, and Europe via Vancouver, B.C., 8th Dec. ...	Emp. of Russia ...	Parcels for Canada only—4.00 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5.00 p.m.
Ship sails at daylight on Thursday, 20th inst. ...	Kochow ...	4.30 p.m.
Samang and Wuchow ...	Kotai Maru ...	5.00 p.m.
*Swatow, Amoy and Formosa ...	Song Bo ...	Thursday, 20th, 10.30 a.m. 11.30 a.m. 11.30 a.m. 3.30 p.m.
Hakow and Haiphong ...	Van Overstraten ...	
Straits and Calcutta ...	Talea ...	
Swatow ...	Hydrangea ...	
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 2nd Dec. ...	Mikima Maru ...	Friday, 21st, Registration 8.45 a.m. 9.30 a.m. 11.30 a.m. 4.00 p.m.
Shanghai ...	Tjialah ...	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Hai Nin ...	
Shanghai ...	Linan ...	Saturday, 22nd, 10.30 a.m. 10.30 a.m. 2.00 p.m. 2.30 p.m.
Batavia ...	Mawang ...	
Amoy and *Manila ...	Yuenang ...	
Wei Hai Wei ...	Kunshou ...	
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America, and Europe via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria B.C., 18th Dec. Ship sails on Sunday, 23rd inst. at 10 a.m. ...	Pr. McKinley ...	Parcels, 3.00 p.m. Reg. Letters 4.15 p.m. 5.00 p.m.
Saloon, *Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 24th Dec.—Ship sails on Sunday 23rd inst. at 4 p.m. ...	Amasone ...	Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5.00 p.m.
Hakow and Haiphong ...	Lecang ...	Sunday, 23rd, 8.30 a.m. 9.00 a.m. 9.00 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa ...	Amasone Maru ...	
Amoy ...	Kiangsu ...	
*Swatow and Bangkok ...	Onakang ...	Monday, 24th, 8.30 a.m.
Manila, *Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, *Egypt and *Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 31st Dec. ...	Pr. Garfield ...	Tuesday, 25th, 8.30 a.m.

\*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

## THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

## LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT).

PHEMIUS ... 8TH DEC. Amsterdam, London & Hamburg  
 HECTOR ... 16TH DEC. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow  
 DIOMED ... 22ND DEC. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE (DIRECT ON VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS)

DEMODOCUS ... 1ST DEC. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow  
 MENELAUS ... 20TH DEC. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow  
 OYOLOPS ... 28TH DEC. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow  
 \*via Port Sudan.

## PACIFIC SERVICE (VIA ROBE AND YOKOHAMA).

PROTESILAUS ... 30TH NOV. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver  
 ACHILLES ... 30TH DEC. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

## NEW YORK SERVICE (VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

AJAX ... 19TH NOV. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez  
 OANFA ... 7TH DEC. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez  
 HYSON ... 29TH DEC. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez

## PASSENGER SERVICE

TEIRESIAS ... 29TH NOV. Shanghai  
 HECTOR ... 16TH DEC. Singapore, Marseilles & London  
 TEIRESIAS ... 29TH DEC. Singapore, Marseilles & London  
 SARPEDON ... 27TH JAN. Singapore, Marseilles & London  
 PATROCLUS ... 10TH MAR. Singapore, Marseilles & London  
 ANTENOR ... 7TH APR. Singapore, Marseilles & London

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION, APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, AGENTS.

## COMMERCIAL.

## OPENING QUOTATIONS.

November 18th, 1924

ON LONDON.—	Telegraphic Transfer ...	3/4
Bank Bills, on demand ...	3/4 9/18	
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	3/4	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	3/4	
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	3/4	
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight ...	3/4	
ON PARIS.—	Bank Bills, on demand ...	1040
Credits, 4 months' sight ...	1145	
ON NEW YORK.—	Bank Bills, on demand ...	54
Credits, at 30 days' sight ...	54	
ON BOMBAY.—	Telegraphic Transfer ...	1592
Bank Bills, on demand ...	1592	
ON CALCUTTA.—	Telegraphic Transfer ...	1592
Bank Bills, on demand ...	1592	
ON SHANGHAI.—	Bank Bills, at sight ...	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight ...	nom.	
ON YOKOHAMA.—	On demand ...	142
ON MANILA.—	On demand ...	108
ON SINGAPORE.—	On demand ...	101
ON BATAVIA.—	On demand ...	139
ON BAIRONG.—	On demand ...	nom.
ON SAIGON.—	On demand ...	nom.
ON HANKOW.—	On demand ...	75
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying rate ...	8.10	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine per tola ...	48.8	
BAR SILVER, per oz. ...	33 9/16	

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000  
 Issued and Fully Paid-up ... \$30,000,000  
 Reserve Funds ...  
 Sterling ... 24,500,000  
 Silver ... \$23,000,000  
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$50,000,000

## Court of Directors:

W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Chairman  
 H. P. White, Esq.—Deputy Chairman  
 B. D. F. Beth, Esq. J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
 A. H. Compton, Esq. N. L. Watson, Esq.  
 Hon. Mr. F. H. Holyoak. T. G. Weall, Esq.  
 A. O. Lang, Esq. G. M. Young, Esq.

## Chief Manager:

A. H. BARLOW, Esq.  
 Manager, Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

## LONDON BANKERS:

WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.  
 CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.  
 Hongkong, 8th November, 1924. [37]

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rates may be obtained on application.  
 INTEREST on Deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
 For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
 A. H. BARLOW, Chief Manager.  
 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1924. [38]

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated in Royal Charter, 1863.

Head Office—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000  
 Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000  
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.  
 CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.  
 A. E. FERGUSON, Manager.  
 Hongkong, April 8th, 1924. [31]

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN SHIKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1896.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 50,000,000  
 Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 52,500,000  
 Reserve Fund ... Yen 12,500,000

Head Office—TAIPEI FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:  
 JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, etc.  
 CHINA—Ginza, Kanto, Kanto, Kanto, etc.  
 CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiang, Amoy, Fookow, Swatow, Canton, etc.  
 OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Borneo, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:  
 LONDON CURRENCY WESTMINSTER AND PARK'S BANK.

The bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Mongolia, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, etc.  
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.  
 Y. YAMAMOTO, Manager.  
 HONGKONG BRANCH,  
 4, Des Voeux Road,  
 Hongkong, 28th June, 1924.

## THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office:

15, Grosvenor Street, London, E.C. 2.  
 Authorized Capital ... £2,000,000  
 Subscribed Capital ... £1,500,000  
 Paid-up Capital ... £1,000,000  
 Reserve Fund ... £1,500,000

## BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:  
 Bangkok, Calcutta, Kodaikanal, Madras, Rangoon, Batavia, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Howrah, New York, Simla, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Sourabaya, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Malaysia).

HONGKONG BRANCH:  
 Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.  
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.  
 N. C. WILSON, Manager.  
 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, February 11th, 1924. [30]

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

Head Office: 92 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 75,000,000  
 Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 68,400,000  
 Reserve Fund ... Frs. 54,467,233.54

BRANCHES:  
 Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Rangoon, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Yokohama, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Fookow, Hanoi, etc.

BRANCHES:  
 In FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Credit Industriel et Commercial, Societe Generale.

In LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais.

In NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan and Co. French-American Banking Corporation, Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.  
 A. LECOT, Manager.  
 Hongkong, 24th March, 1924. [33]

## THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

Head Office: No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Established 1919.

Authorized Capital ... \$10,000,000  
 Paid-up Capital ... \$5,000,000  
 Reserve Fund ... \$5,000,000

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.  
 Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, on Savings Accounts Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates—

For	Per annum.
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent.	3
For 6 " " " " " "	4
For 12 " " " " " "	5

"KAN TONG PO," Chief Manager.  
 Hongkong, 11th March, 1924. [34]

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up) ... Yen 100,000,000

Reserve Fund ... Yen 77,600,000

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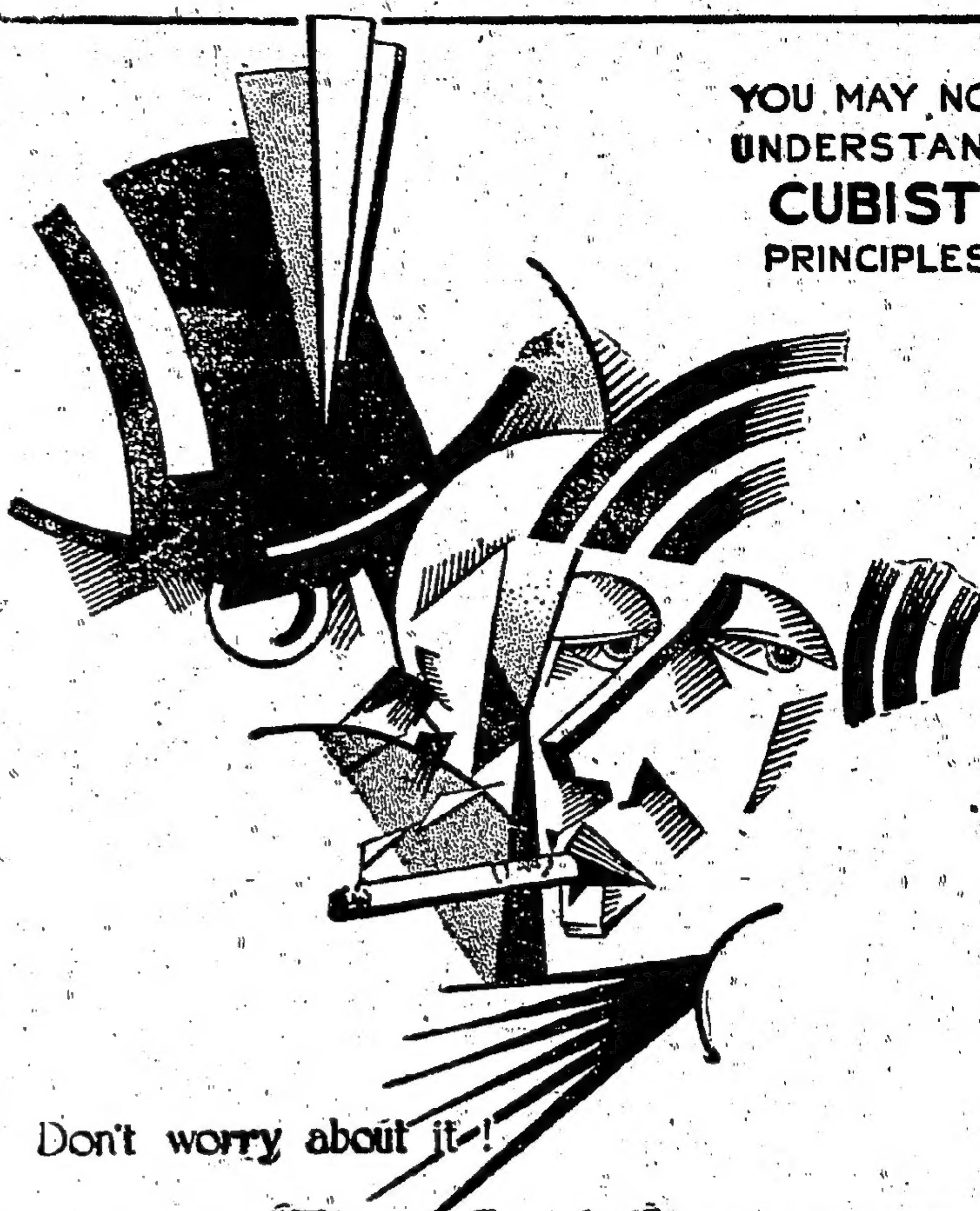
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